



THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuckley, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York



VOL. XLI., No. 27

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1910

WHOLE NUMBER 1080



TOPICS OF THE DAY



TARIFF AUGURIES

USUALLY, sufficient unto the day is the Congress thereof; but, owing to the political reversals of last November, two Congresses, the Sixty-first now in session and its yet unformed successor, are receiving an abundance of editorial admonition and advice in regard to tariff legislation. The present Congress, with its strong Republican majorities in both Houses, is variously adjured, to give us a really effective tariff commission, to place wool, rubber, coal, wood-pulp, and food products on the free-list, or to do nothing, leaving the problem in its entirety to its successor. At the same time the coming Sixty-second Congress with its Democratic House of Representatives and still Republican Senate is provided in advance with programs ranging from drastic revision on a "for-revenue-only" basis, down to kindly cooperation with the chastened Republicans in making needed reductions in a manner that will in no wise hurt business, and will preserve the protective principle.

According to the New York *Herald*, a paper that prides itself upon the accuracy of its canvasses, at least 286 of the 391 members of the next House of Representatives will favor a reduction of the tariff. Of these, 177 Democrats declare for a tariff for revenue only, while 30 Democrats and 79 Republicans, tho advocating downward revision, still believe in the preservation of the principle of protection. The declared "stand-patters," all Republicans, number 61, leaving 43 members not canvassed and Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member, set down as "not classified." That a House so constituted must at least make an attempt at tariff revision is generally conceded; tho some Republican editors point out that protectionist sentiment may still dominate to the prevention of very radical changes, and we are frequently reminded that a Republican Senate and a Republican President stand in the way of a complete reversal of national policy.

What part the present Republican Congress may take in the work of revision is, however, a matter of more immediate interest. Senator Cummins, the leader of the Republican insurgents in the Upper House, has already introduced a resolution for a joint rule to permit action by both Houses on the tariff, schedule by schedule. Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, has assented to this idea, as well as to that of a tariff commission. Even tho Senator Aldrich has set forth his belief that "we are all agreed that it is desirable to take up the tariff by subjects, not by schedules," and has objected to "any move at this session to limit in any way the

activities of the Democrats at the next," his attitude is regarded as conciliatory and yielding rather than antagonistic. Senator Lodge has declared himself in favor of Senator Cummins' resolution. Such concessions by stalwart champions of the present law, lead the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) to comment:

"Does all this signify that the 'stand-pat' attitude of defenders of the existing tariff is to be abandoned, and that they will adopt the plan of a gradual revision after study by a commission? Considering the political situation, it looks as tho it were merely a matter of strategy to bridge over an emergency and await a new opportunity. The present leaders really do not know what they may want to do after the next two years."

Congressional indorsements of the President's recommendations for a strong tariff commission, especially, as some suggest, a commission whose findings would command the respect of the incoming Democratic House, are taken a little more seriously. Thus the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), while admitting that "the passage of the Cummins resolution would not entail any actual work on the tariff at this session of Congress," concludes that,

"The President recommends the wisest policy. This session would do enough for downward revision if it should convert the board into a permanent tariff commission of experts and clothe it with adequate authority to secure information. What all want is trustworthy information and revision with a minimum of friction. That desideratum would be subserved by a strong commission and a joint resolution committing Congress to the principle of piecemeal revision. Those Democratic Senators and Representatives who are indorsing this program are sagacious and broad-minded. May their number show a steady increase."

Similarly, the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) finds that the creation of a permanent commission at the present session "depends on the Democratic Senators." Yet there does not seem to be overmuch confidence in the possibility of harmonious action by the two parties. It has been reported that Democratic committees will do their own investigating as soon as possible so as to formulate the party program well in advance of the next session. Naturally the tariff commission idea itself is again under fire. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), denouncing as extortion "every form of tariff taxation, save that imposed for revenue only," continues,

"Let no one be misled, therefore, by all the soothing talk of the good results to be attained by the proposed tariff commission. Grave abuses may be ameliorated; some tariff hogs may have to yield by withdrawing one foot from the trough; but no

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.



SHIFTING THE BURDEN.

—Rogers in the New York Herald.



SEEING THINGS IN A NEW LIGHT.

—Cunningham in the Washington Herald.

TARIFF TRANSITIONS.

effort to assess the difference between the cost of manufacturing goods in Europe and in the United States will in the long run avail to reconcile the American people to the mother of Trusts. Professor Taussig, in the current *Atlantic*, shows how foolish the theory is from the trained economist's point of view. It is the principle that is wrong; hence no device for blotting out inequalities—that is, 'excessive profits'—will ever succeed for long. Whatever information of importance is assembled by the Tariff Commission will be of lasting value only in so far as it convicts the entire system. If the political revolution now going on in this country spells anything, it spells the end of special privilege, and no more utterly demoralizing special privilege exists than that masked by the protective tariff."

But the New York *Commercial* (Com.) earnestly appeals to the present Congress for an immediate downward revision which would "work wonders in the business world" and "confer a great boon on the American people." The Republican party, says *The Commercial*, has received its rebuke, but the people can not afford to wait two years for Democratic action. Therefore,

"Would it not be altogether wise for the present Congress—the Democrats acting in harmony with the Republican majority—to make a horizontal cut of 10 per cent. on all schedules where the duty is 50 per cent. or more? A bill providing for this could be drawn within one hundred words, it would require no elaborate or extended committee hearings or tiresome debate, and by oiling the machinery of legislation in a non-partizan spirit it could be put through to a passage and be placed before the President for his approval within ten days. The effect of it unquestionably would be to relieve the mind of businessdom, to drive away the mists of uncertainty, and to give trade the impetus that it needs. Then, if desirable, deliberate readjustment of the schedules could be taken up by the new Congress and fair and full consideration be given to each article of import."

As for Democratic plans, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) interprets an utterance of Col. Henry Watterson, "who is in the confidence of the leaders of his party in Congress," as a prediction of a remarkable experimental "bipartizan scheme" of revision. Says *The Post*, reviewing Colonel Watterson's declaration:

"The ground is to be well prepared for tariff reduction before the first schedule is actually revised downward. The people are to be educated up to the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only, and given a taste of it before the party crosses the Rubicon. More sane and sensible still, the Democratic

House is to consult the Republican Senate in the framing of the revision bill, with the view to passing a measure that will command the support of both parties, only it must dip into high protection. . . . The climax of this new departure is to be witnessed in November, 1912, after both parties have gone before the country on the issue whether the bipartizan tariff law shall stand or the Democrats be given a mandate to legislate on the lines of the principle of revenue. The new law having been in force for a year, and the people having also had the benefit of the Democratic propaganda, they will be in a proper frame of mind to judge the merits of the case. It is somewhat as if the parties would arrange to make a test case and submit it to the general court on an agreed statement of facts.

"As we understand Colonel Watterson, the plan is to be submitted to a conference of the Democratic members of the new House, and if approved no time is to be lost in shaping up the party for the campaign of 1912. It seems to be taken for granted that the Republicans will jump at the proposition and the arm-in-arm tariff bill be adopted without a hitch."

To the pessimistic eye of the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), on the contrary, there seems little prospect of Republicans and Democrats "getting together." Even assuming that the stand-patters consent to a tariff commission, *The News* foresees a source of political discord in this very advance; for,

"It is entirely probable that at the time the Democrats are considering their tariff bill, the Commission will report the result of its investigation to the President and that the President will transmit it to Congress. That this will disagree with the Democratic conclusions in many respects may reasonably be taken for granted. The basis of the recommendations, of course, will be rates covering the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, regardless of revenue, while the Democratic schedules will be made with a view to revenue and regardless of protection, if they carry out their present program.

"This difference can, and doubtless will, be regarded as justifying the Senate in refusing to concur in the schedules fixed by the Democrats, in face of the fact that the country at the last election emphatically demanded a lower tariff. All the Senate wants—and, indeed, what it must have, from the stand-pat point of view—is an excuse for such action, and it looks as if the stand-patters were going to provide it. Whether it will prove a convincing excuse may be doubted. If it does, it will be 'good politics.' If it does not—well, the stand-patters will be no worse off than they were, and their friends will be better off, for the tariff will then probably remain as it is for another two years, at least—and that appears to be the most important result, as the stand-patters see the situation."



FAIR WARNING.

—Johnson in the Philadelphia North American.



BEWARE THE HEN PHEASANT, CHANTICLEER!

—Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED

But as a rule, tho a few cynics have ventured to declare what the next Congress will not accomplish, the political soothsayers do not claim pre-vision sufficiently telescopic to enable them boldly to forecast even the program of the Democratic majority.

PUTTING THE LID ON A WAR SCARE

“THE MOUNTAIN has labored and brought forth a ridiculous mouse.” This characterization of the agitation concerning the alleged defenselessness of our coasts and the weakness of our Army, in which the names of Secretary Dickinson and Congressman Tawney have been so prominent, is used by the New York *Commercial* and expresses the editorial opinion of many of its contemporaries. “Much ado about nothing,” says the New York *Tribune*, for there was nothing in that “secret” report which had not long been “common property in the market-place of Gath and in the streets of Askelon.” These papers give the credit for finally “clapping the cover on the jumping-jack alarmists,” to use a New York *Evening Post* phrase, to President Taft, who, the Chicago *Record-Herald* reminds us, was himself Secretary of War for four years and knows what he is talking about. It was at the Washington dinner of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes that the President did what the New York *World* calls “an excellent five minutes’ work” by “playing the hose on the Hobson-Evans-Chaffee war flames. To-day the embers of the alarm are wet, cold and harmless.”

While Mr. Taft strongly urged the fortification of the Panama Canal, and the proper maintenance and strengthening of our coast-defenses and our regular Army, he declared frankly that the talk of “the supposed helpless condition of this country in the event of a foreign invasion,” was unjustified. He said on this point, according to the press dispatches:

“The people of this country will never consent to the maintenance of a standing Army which military experts will pronounce sufficiently large to cope in battle with the standing armies of the greater Powers should they get by our Navy, avoid our harbor defenses, and descend upon our coast. If this leaves us in a position of helplessness, then so be it. For those who understand the popular will in this country know that it can not be otherwise.

“We shall do everything in the way of wise military preparation if we maintain our present regular Army, if we continue to improve the national militia, if we pass the pending volunteer bill to go into operation when war is declared, and not to involve the nation in a dollar’s worth of expense until the emergency arises; if we pass a law now pending in Congress, which will give us a force of additional officers, trained in the military art, and able in times of peace to render efficient service in drilling the militia of the States and in filling useful quasi-civil positions that are of the utmost advantage to the Government, and if we, in a reasonable time, accumulate guns and ammunition enough to equip and arm a force we could enlist under our colors in an emergency.

“I have said this much in order to allay the so-called war scare which has furnished pabulum for the newspapers during the last few days. There is not the slightest reason for such a sensation. We are at peace with all the nations of the world and are quite likely to remain so, as far as we can see into the future. Just a little more forethought and a little more attention into the matter on the part of Congress and we shall have all the Army and all of the munitions and materials of war that



CAN'T WE GET HIM INTERESTED IN SOMETHING ELSE?

—Wilder in the Chicago Record-Herald.

we ought to have in a republic, situated as we are 3,000 miles on the one hand and 5,000 miles on the other from the sources of possible invasion.

"Our Army is much more expensive per man than that of any other nation and it is not an unmixed evil that it is so, because it necessarily restricts us to the maintenance of a force which is indispensable in the ordinary policing of this country and our dependencies and furnishes an additional reason for our using every endeavor to maintain peace."

The President's further remark that our efficient Navy which will be "much more effective" with the opening of the Panama Canal, "would be useful to prevent the coming of an invading army across the sea," is enthusiastically approved in many quarters. "The fleet's the thing!" declares the *New York Herald*, and the *Boston Transcript* expatiates upon the highly trained personnel, and constant preparedness of the Navy:

"We have a sea army always ready. In its power for defense it is equivalent to a land army of several times its numerical strength, and needing but the word of command to let loose its destructive agencies is a most effective guaranty against invasion."

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

NO READER of New Orleans or San Francisco papers is allowed to forget that the United States is to hold an exposition in 1915 to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal; but the reader's opinion as to the proper site of that exposition is likely to depend upon whether his literature comes from San Francisco or New Orleans. Outside of these two cities and the regions of which they are centers, the topic is but little discussed. Washington, it is true, has put in a late claim for this world's fair, but the dignified plea of the capital, based, as the *Washington Star* explains, on higher national grounds than "the narrow trade considerations incidentally involved," is hardly heard amid the clamor raised by the city on the Gulf and the city on the Pacific. It is true that the little city of Panama has for some time been working

on a plan for a world's fair at the very place where the Canal happens to be; but then Panama is not exactly United States territory. So the contest for the fair seems to have become a duel in which New Orleans and San Francisco assert their claims in editorials, articles, and a deluge of pamphlets, occasionally indulging in exchanges of disparaging remarks that have led innocent editorial bystanders to thank the beneficent providence that has placed so many geographical miles and barriers between the rival cities.

To quote a few of the opposing arguments: San Francisco points out that she has raised a fund of \$17,500,000 for the fair and asks only governmental indorsement. She has been practically rebuilt and has 1,237 modern hotels. She has a "perfect summer climate," the most beautiful surroundings, and the "world's greatest harbor," in which the world's navies might maneuver. She is the "metropolis of the Western ocean" to be opened by the Canal, and an objective point both for European travel and Oriental commerce. She lies in a region of the greatest natural wond-



"THE POPULATION CENTER OF BOTH AMERICAS."
(From a folder circulated by New Orleans.)

ers. She is stirring, enterprising, and successful.

New Orleans, on the other hand, admitting she has not as much money as San Francisco, argues that her \$10,000,000 is as much as St. Louis and Chicago had and will go about as far as San Francisco's building fund, figuring the cost of construction in the latter city to be 70 per cent. more than in New Orleans. If San Francisco has modern hotels, New Orleans has both modern conveniences and romantic charm. She also claims a perfect climate. She is nearer to the Canal than any other United States city, is the "Hub of the Western Hemisphere," best equipped to assemble exhibits from Europe and Latin America as well as from points in the United States. The greatest war-ships can tie up at her docks, and her dry dock is the largest in the world. Incidentally New Orleans is glad of the opportunity "to stamp with the Ananias mark" the statement that she owes the Government money on a previous exposition. Says the New Orleans pamphleteer on this vexed point:

"In 1882 the Cotton Planters' Association met in convention at Memphis, where it was proposed to celebrate the centennial of the exportation of cotton in 1884. The proposition was to hold in New Orleans a Cotton Centennial, \$100,000 was asked for and contributed by our city and \$100,000 by our State, and some \$500,000 subscribed by the people of the South. Arrangements were entered into by the management with the United States Government to lend to this enterprise, to erect buildings, and to exhibit—its money to be expended by its own commissioners, an agreement being consummated at the time to repay the United States from the gate receipts after current expenses were liquidated. There was no excess money above expense, and Uncle Sam was not repaid, neither was Louisiana or New Orleans. To-day on the books of the United States Treasurer, the story is plainly told, and no debit charge is carried—there are debit charges against other expositions on these books, but none against the Cotton Centennial."

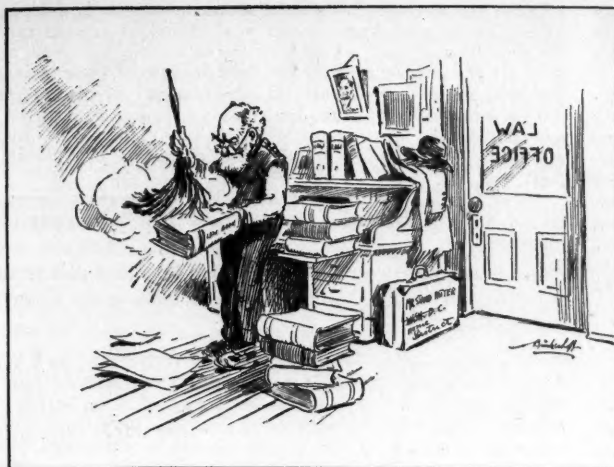
San Francisco claims greater ability to handle a world's fair crowd, and New Orleans retorts that San Francisco is too far away from anywhere—except for the railroads. New Orleans tells of her wide commerce and her superior accessibility from all the thickly populated cities of the East, and San Francisco expatiates on the effect that the fair might have in developing trade between the Pacific coast and the millions of the Orient.

New Orleans presents an essay in which a former Californian proves the Gulf city to be the "logical point," and San Francisco retorts with an article in which a former resident of New Orleans demonstrates with equal force that the city by the Golden Gate is the only possible place to hold the coveted



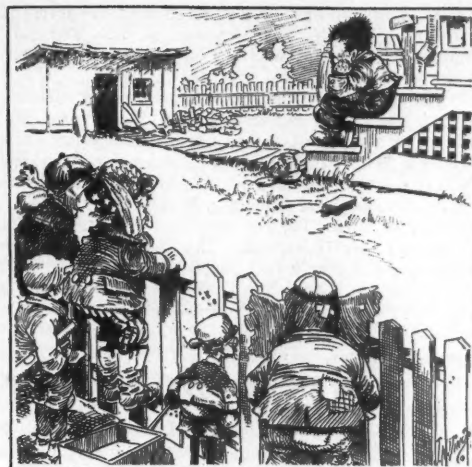
UNCLE SAM—"No, thank you. I danced with you in '84, and it was too expensive."

(From a pamphlet sent out from San Francisco.)



MR. STAND PATER HAS RESUMED HIS LAW PRACTISE IN HIS HOME DISTRICT.—NEWS ITEM.

—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland Leader.



"AIN'T YOU NEVER GOIN' TO COME OUT AND PLAY NO MORE, THEODORE?"

—Darling in the Des Moines Register and Leader.

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

exposition. There has thus far been but little comment on the claims of the warring cities, in papers which, from their location, are presumably unbiased. The Springfield Union, however, says, balancing the attractions of the rivals:

"Tho we are inclined to concede that New Orleans is 'the logical point' for a Panama Canal exposition, rather than San Francisco, it must be admitted that the Golden Gate is making splendid preparations for its proposed fair in 1915."

THE "DRYNESS" OF "DRY" STATES

WHEN the publication of the Internal Revenue Commissioners' report revealed the fact that more intoxicating liquor by many millions of gallons had been produced and consumed in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, than during the preceding twelve months, some of the liquor papers hailed the figures as proof that prohibitory laws really tend to increase the consumption of alcoholic beverages, especially the stronger spirits. In reply *The American Issue* (Columbus), organ of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, undertakes to demonstrate, by a detailed analysis of the Commissioner's report, "the utter foolishness and absurdity of such a theory." The statistics show that the amount of distilled spirits produced in the United States during the fiscal year 1910 was 156,237,526 gallons, an increase of 22,786,771 gallons over the amount for 1909. The amount of distilled spirits withdrawn for consumption in 1910 was 126,354,726, an increase of 11,691,148 gallons over 1909. The amount of fermented liquors withdrawn for consumption also showed an increase of 3,181,620 barrels. *The American Issue* believes that the figures of the internal revenue report simply show that the continued decrease in the consumption of intoxicants in the prohibition States has been more than counterbalanced by a larger increase in the license States. In support of its contention it presents the following table comparing the amounts of distilled liquors produced in the prohibition States in 1909 and 1910:

State	1909 Gallons.	1910 Gallons	Decrease
Alabama and Mississippi	176	.....	176
Georgia	19,018	11,773	7,245
Kansas and Oklahoma	357	.....	357
Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire	.....	597	*597
North Carolina	271,761	601	271,160
North and South Dakota	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1,079,215	619,034	460,181
Net Totals	1,370,527	632,005	738,522
* Increase.			

As a contrast to these figures it calls attention to those for the States containing the three largest license cities in the United States:

States	1909 Gallons	1910 Gallons	Increase Gallons
New York	6,874,603	8,775,394	2,100,797
Pennsylvania	7,793,950	9,322,097	1,528,141
Illinois	37,793,376	38,027,381	234,005
Totals	52,261,929	56,124,872	3,862,943

Equally significant, thinks *The American Issue*, is the following table showing the fermented liquors withdrawn for consumption in the Prohibition States:

State	1909 Barrels	1910 Barrels	Decrease Barrels
Alabama and Mississippi	57,204	11,520	45,684
Georgia	115,155	128,750	*13,595
Kansas and Oklahoma	5,872	510	5,362
Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire	274,733	268,168	6,565
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....
North and South Dakota	44,940	50,605	*5,665
Tennessee	255,200	221,850	33,350
Net Total	753,104	681,403	71,701
* Increase.			

"It will be observed from the above tables that the district of Maine contains also the liquor States of New Hampshire and Vermont, and that the North Dakota district includes 'wet' South Dakota as well."

Over against these figures *The American Issue* puts those for New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois:

State	1909 Barrels	1910 Barrels	Increase Barrels
New York	12,572,042	13,095,353	523,311
Pennsylvania	7,050,262	7,664,141	613,879
Illinois	5,525,473	6,024,884	499,411
Net Totals	25,147,777	26,784,378	1,636,601

To quote further:

"In this connection it is perhaps worth while to notice the comparative size of the liquor industry in the prohibition and license States. The total amount of distilled liquors produced in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont during 1910 was 597 gallons, while that of New York with five times the population of these three States, was 8,775,394 gallons.

"The distilled spirits produced in the prohibition States of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and North Carolina for the year amounted to 17,774 gallons, while in licensed Pennsylvania, with about the same population, the amount was 9,322,097 gallons.

"The total production of distilled spirits in Tennessee, Kansas, Oklahoma and North and South Dakota was 619,034 gallons, while that of Illinois was 38,027,381, all of which simply

goes to show that but for nullification of the spirit of the State prohibitory laws by the provision of the Federal Interstate Commerce Law, the liquor traffic in the prohibition States would be decidedly a thing of the past.

"The same deadly contrast appears in the withdrawal of fermented liquors for consumption in the several States during 1910. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont withdrew 268,168 barrels of fermented liquors during the year, while the State of New York withdrew 13,095,353 barrels. The prohibition States of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and North Carolina withdrew 140,270 barrels, while license Pennsylvania withdrew 7,664,141 barrels. The States of Tennessee, Kansas, Oklahoma, and North and South Dakota withdrew 272,965 barrels during the year, while the State of Illinois, with the great 'wet' city of Chicago, withdrew 6,024,884."

A UNIVERSITY AND ITS MONEY

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, it seems, has decided that the University of Chicago has now arrived at that mature stage of existence when it must learn to struggle along without making constant demands upon its founder's ample pocketbook. Yet he moderates the sadness of the parting by a "last and final" gift of \$10,000,000 to the endowment fund, and makes it less abrupt by providing that this money shall be handed over in ten annual instalments. Mere praise of the oil-king's munificence gives place in the editorial columns of the daily press to commendation of his "wise self-effacement." While it takes pains to deny all rumors that Mr. Rockefeller has ever allowed his personal views to interfere with the policy or the administration of the institution, which is almost exclusively his personal creation, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* nevertheless declares that "as long as he remained in the relation of patron, with power in the governing board, from whom more favors were expected, he presumably possess influence and power, whether or not he wished to use it." However, adds this paper, now that his two personal representatives have withdrawn from the board of trustees, and the world has been informed of Mr. Rockefeller's renunciation of his power "criticism and cavil are at an end."

Chicago University has the money, say other editors, but will it profit by it? "With its \$35,000,000 from one source, placing it beyond the peradventure of struggle and want," asks the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*, can it "work out as fine a destiny as similar seats of learning that are spurred by necessities and animated constantly by unrealized ambitions to succeed and grow?" We are reminded by the *New York Times* that a few years ago Mr. Rockefeller himself was quoted as complaining that the University had not turned out a very large supply of famous men. "With such unsurpassed facilities as he had provided, unhampered by dogmatic teaching, he said he expected that some of the graduates would make a stir in the world." But the *Springfield Republican* remarks that while money will make a university, it will never make great men, and it goes on to discuss the great university endowments of to-day:

"Here is a question that might profitably engage one of the efficiency corps of investigators employed by the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching. Is there any reasonable limit to university endowments? If so, what is that limit? It seems a legitimate question whether more than \$50,000,000 should be put into one of these institutions of advanced learning, when the lesser learning is not nearly so widespread as it should be. 'The number of young Americans who are allowed to grow up only with meager schooling,' says the United States Commissioner of Education in his annual report just issued, 'is still distressingly large.'

"At the very least, the \$50,000,000 university should show results so distinctive that they could be discerned with the passing of the years. We already have the most costly educational foundations on earth, but do American scientists, philosophers, poets, dramatists, novelists lead the world? Our pig-iron production maintains its proud supremacy, but in those

cultural and scientific fields which should be especially exploited by university men America can still claim no exalted rank. We send thousands of students to the colleges every year, and they are the despair of their teachers because of their laziness and indifference to great cultural achievement. Is the \$50,000,000 university ever to shake that mass of verdant superficiality and shallowness into a more idealistic spirit and give it some reverence for the higher and purer conquests of the intellect?

"It is surely a great pity that as the endowments increase we can have no assurance that the quality of the output will improve."

Mr. Rockefeller's purposes in making this final gift to the university he founded are set forth as follows in his letter to the trustees:

"In making an end of my gifts to the University, as I now do, and in withdrawing from the Board of Trustees my personal representatives, whose resignations I enclose, I am acting on an early and permanent conviction that this great institution being the property of the people, should be controlled, conducted, and supported by the people, in whose generous efforts for its upbuilding I have been permitted simply to cooperate; and I could wish to consecrate anew to the great cause of education the funds which I have given, if that were possible, to present the institution a second time, in so far as I have aided in founding it, to the people of Chicago and the West, and to express my hope that, under their management, and with their generous support, the University may be an increasing blessing to them, to their children, and to future generations."

THE COLOR LINE IN REAL ESTATE

BALTIMORE'S latest effort to solve her particular share of the race problem comes in the shape of the "West ordinance," forbidding negroes to move into a block occupied exclusively by whites and forbidding whites to move into "obviously" black neighborhoods. The proposition, it seems, had its genesis in a depreciation of from 30 to 50 per cent. of real-estate values in certain sections of the city following purchases by negroes. It is described by a resident of Baltimore in a letter to the *New York Sun* as "an honest, sincere, and non-partizan attempt to prevent the future depreciation of property values in this city caused by the invasion of white residential sections by colored persons and to restrain and diminish 'personal and social contact' between the races, 'as far as possible' by statutory enactment which does not discriminate on 'account of race or color' and in what is believed to be a legal, orderly, and constitutional manner."

A part of the report which led to the introduction of the West ordinance is quoted by the press as follows:

"Unless some early and effective solution of the matter is found more friction and disorder between the races will result. Public policy demands preventive legislation. No fault is found with the negro's ambitions, but the committee feels that Baltimoreans will be criminally negligent as to their future happiness if they suffer the negro's ambitions to go unchecked. The existence of such an ambition is a constant menace to the social quietude and property values of every white neighborhood in Baltimore."

While a number of papers, including *The Sun*, *Commercial*, and *Evening Post* in New York, profess to believe that the ordinance will not stand before the Federal Courts, the *Baltimore Sun* calls attention to the fact that the Mayor consulted the City Solicitor before signing it. Mr. Poe's favorable report "sounds convincing" to this paper, which comments thus:

"He cites the recent case of Berea College, where the Supreme Court of the United States upheld a statute of Kentucky making it a criminal offense for white and colored children to be taught in the same school. It was there argued that such segregation was an arbitrary invasion of the rights of liberty and property guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment; but the Court held otherwise, tho the decision turned in reality

on the narrower question of the State's control in this matter over a corporation created by it. It seems a reasonable inference from what was said by the Supreme Court in this case, and even from what is said by Justice Brewer in a dissenting opinion, that the West ordinance will be upheld if it ever comes before that tribunal.

"All this, of course, is a legal question on which we are not competent to pass judgment, but, as Mr. Poe indicates, this is a case where the good order and welfare of the community are imperiled and where the reserved police powers of the State should be invoked. . . . It is for the State to say whether the failure to make such segregation of the races as this ordinance requires is detrimental to the peace, morals, and welfare of the community, and neither the Federal Constitution nor the Fourteenth Amendment thereto has deprived any State of this inalienable power. All property—and every property right—is held subject to these police powers and to such general regulations as are necessary to promote the common good and general welfare. This is elementary law, and, as Mr. Poe says, the facts which called forth this ordinance certainly justify its application."

The advent of the negro into exclusive residential neighborhoods does undoubtedly depreciate real estate, admits the *Boston Transcript*, but it does not believe that the problem will be solved by extending the Ghetto or Chinatown idea to the colored population. "The situation is full of perplexities and embarrassments, but a resort to a law of this sort seems to us unfair." The *New York Journal* emphatically denounces the segregation ordinance, concluding:

"This Baltimore proposition, which may have no higher motive than to protect certain real-estate interests that imagine themselves threatened, and that would forbid the colored man to invest his money in competition with others and to occupy his own property when purchased, would stir up trouble out of all proportion to any imaginary benefit."

To *The American Hebrew* (New York), such laying-out of "Jim Crow districts" is "opposed to the innermost spirit of American institutions"—

"The only analogy known in history is that presented by the ghettos of the Middle Ages, and the Pale of Settlement in Russia of the present day. Were it only for this Jews would help to fight such a proposal to the last ditch. But quite apart from any such analogies, the proposal is revolting to every one with any manly feeling. If the colored men of Baltimore have made such progress that they can afford to take houses in the better portions of the city, they should be encouraged rather than repressed."

In a letter sent to a number of the New York papers, Prof. W. E. B. Dubois voices the sentiments of the colored people regarding the proposed device:

"Twenty years ago the colored people of Baltimore lived principally under the worst alley conditions. Since that they have struggled, saved, and bought valuable property. Druid Hill Avenue, which they practically own, would be one of the best streets in the city if the city would pave it decently. But one street can not house 100,000 people. The colored people have, therefore, begun buying (not renting, but buying) property on adjacent streets. The result is a flagrant attempt to curtail the simplest economic rights of men by establishing a ghetto outside of which negroes can not live."

"With this extraordinary move must be coupled the words of Samuel H. Gompers at St. Louis. Mr. Gompers did not say, apparently, that negroes already in the trades-unions would be put out, but he did give emphatic reasons for stopping further accessions of negro members."

"What does this all mean? It seems to me perfectly clear. After the successful assault on the black man's political rights, there is coming to-day an attempt all along the line to curtail his right to work and to acquire property. Just as the negro was largely disfranchised before the practise was transplanted into law, so to-day the unions have, with a few exceptions, largely kept black men out of work, and the labor customs of Southern States have stolen his wages. Now gradually but surely the attempt is made to put these customs into law."

"What is to be done about it? Is the black man again to be advised to make no protest, to take no defensive action? While he was being stripped of political rights he was peremptorily told

even by his friends to keep still and look pleasant. We were told that to take the vote from the negro would settle the race problem. Are we to be informed now that stopping him from working, buying property, and using it will complete his apotheosis?

"Is it not, rather, high time for the long silent champions of decency and fair play in the race problem to voice a mighty protest against these latest manifestations of race prejudice?"

WHY FRED WARREN GOES TO JAIL

THE STATEMENT that "*The Appeal to Reason* has apparently failed in the case of its editor, Fred D. Warren," which appears in a *Boston Transcript* editorial, is hardly likely to appeal to Mr. Warren himself. He is credited by the press with looking upon the confirmation of his sentence to fine and imprisonment by the United Circuit Court of Ap-



FRED D. WARREN,

A Socialist editor who goes to jail, as Mr. Debs puts it, to prove that in the United States "kidnaping is legal if the victim is a workingman, but a crime if the victim is a capitalist."

peals as a successful issue of his long campaign against the Federal courts. The history of the case, to summarize a lengthy review in the *New York Call* (Soc.), is briefly as follows:

On February 17, 1906, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, were spirited from their homes in Denver to Boise, Ida., where they were tried for complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. After the "kidnaping" had been decided legal by the Supreme Court, Warren determined to test the courts and find out whether such kidnaping would be held legal in the case of a capitalist as well as that of a labor leader. He therefore, in January, 1907, sent out from the office of *The Appeal to Reason*, in Girard, Kan., 15,000 circular letters with this inscription upon the envelop of each:

"One thousand dollars reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Governor Taylor and returns him to the Kentucky authorities."

Ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, was at that time in Indiana and had been indicted for the murder of ex-Governor Goebel. A few months later Warren was arrested on the charge of sending "scurrilous, defamatory, and threatening matter through the United States mails." The trial was postponed until May,

1909. Warren was found guilty and was sentenced by Judge Pollock at Fort Scott, Kan., to pay a fine of \$1,500 and spend six months in jail. This decision has now been confirmed by the Court of Appeals, the final tribunal in such cases.

According to Eugene V. Debs, his friend Warren "knew the end from the beginning, but was determined to make the capitalist court show its hand that the people might see the confidence game it is playing." Mr. Debs continues, writing in *The Call*:

"Warren goes to jail for offering a reward for a capitalist politician under indictment for crime; while the same court sanctions and legalizes the kidnaping of innocent workmen by corporation brigands, and to reach this capitalistic conclusion required four long years and thousands of dollars of costs, the net result of which is that kidnaping is legal if the victim is a workman, but a crime if a capitalist, and this is the law under capitalist misrule in the United States."

The editors of *The Call* and the *Chicago Daily Socialist* make the same argument, the latter concluding:

"FRED D. WARREN goes to PRISON, not because he committed a crime, but BECAUSE HE IS AN ACTIVE, FEARLESS, AGGRESSIVE SOCIALIST."

"The working class have a palpable demonstration that capitalistic judges interpret the law differently for members of their class than for members of the lower classes."

"The Dred Scott decision by the now infamous Taney aroused the nation to the brutalities of chattel slavery."

"The Fred Warren decision by Pollock, whom history will class with Taney, will awaken the nation to the infamies of wage-slavery."

The *Springfield Republican* admits that "it was Editor Warren's purpose to determine whether the law as applied to Socialists would be regarded as good law when applied to a Republican politician." But it declines to believe that he succeeded in this purpose:

"He did not succeed in developing a case which would bring the United States Supreme Court to face the issue suggested. If he had succeeded, we have no question that the case would have been disposed of in harmony with any precedent the court

may have lately established, regardless of the politics of the parties involved. This question will thus have to be dismissed."

The Republican then goes on to discuss the question of violation of the postal laws:

"Ex-Governor Taylor was admittedly and notoriously under indictment for a crime and was notoriously seeking an asylum in Indiana. Would a postal-card sent out by the Kentucky authorities offering a reward for his apprehension and return to that State have been defamatory and subject to exclusion from the mails? If not, would such a card sent out by a private citizen have been an offense against the postal laws? If the first question be answered in the affirmative, would the United States Government undertake to punish the Kentucky authorities mailing the card? Would it undertake to obstruct the processes of justice under prosecution by any State or local government? And if not, may the United States Government consistently prosecute private citizens who in the same way are engaged merely—we will say—in aiding the State or local authorities in thus bringing back home a fugitive from justice or one charged with crime and fleeing from the jurisdiction?"

"It must be said that the case against Editor Warren appears to be rather attenuated. It is made so by the mere fact that the Taylor case was notorious and that he was doing no more essentially than what the Kentucky authorities were legally doing. Otherwise there might be serious offense—and a wide opening for private meddling with the activities of the public police and prosecuting officers—under the Federal postal laws which rightly and rigidly bear down upon the use of the mails, as through open postal-cards, to defame or injure the reputation of any one. Under the circumstances as thus related it would seem that the punishment visited upon Editor Warren is unduly severe. It is at least to be hoped and expected that President Taft will give the case careful and unbiased attention."

The *Louisville Courier-Journal* is less sympathetic, as well as less serious, and declares that Judge Hook, of the Court of Appeals, decided quite properly, "as a matter of law and of horse sense," that Mr. Warren was in error in his belief that "the times were out of joint and that it was his duty to set them in joint." The gravity of that error, we are told, may be measured by the heavy penalty imposed upon "the doubtless well-meaning but too zealous gentleman of Girard."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

In time of Carnegie prepare for Dickinson.—*Boston Transcript*.

INTRENCHMENT, more than retrenchment, seems to be the problem before the dear old Democratic party.—*Southern Lumberman*.

Now that Vice-President Sherman is elected chancellor of the Smithsonian it looks dark for the Colonel's animals.—*Boston Transcript*.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HEPBURN of Iowa opposes any further tariff revision. This is one reason he is ex-Congressman Hepburn.—*Kansas City Star*.

INDIANA authors must at least envy Dr. Cook his ability to spread on local color.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

TROY accepted with resignation the census report that Yonkers exceeds it in population, but the Trojans feel chagrined that the State of Nevada should have passed them.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

A PARDONED convict has rushed into print with the advice, "Always do right and you will never get into trouble." Looks like a case of stealing T. Roosevelt's thunder.—*Des Moines Register and Leader*.

NEARLY two hundred cases of bad eggs shipped from Dallas to a Kansas City candy factory were seized by officers and showed 150,000,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. This is probably the largest number of arrests ever made in a single raid by an American police squad.—*Los Angeles Herald*.

MR. CARNEGIE is for peace at any price.—*Boston Herald*.

IN New Jersey the politicians are beginning to fear Woodrow Wilson will be even a better governor than they expected.—*Kansas City Star*.

REDUCTION of the post-office deficit by \$11,500,000 in twelve months is economy that counts. This is first-class delivery.—*Boston Advertiser*.

CHICAGO boasts that more twins are born in that city than in any other. But who would think of striking Chicago for the first time, alone?—*Detroit Times*.

It is quite a natural supposition that there is a good deal of water in the bath-tub trust.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

UP to the present time Dr. Cook's high regard of the public's opinion of him has not extended to a refund of that \$80,000 he got from them on his lecture tour.—*Southern Lumberman*.

JUST as soon as Mr. Brandeis completes his task of showing the railroads how to save a million dollars a day, we would like to engage him to show a newspaper man how to live within his income.—*Southern Lumberman*.

THERE were sixteen deaths in the prize-ring this year, according to the *New York World*, two more than were caused by football. This disposes of the charge that football is more brutal than prize-fighting.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.



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THE PRICE OF PEACE.

—Mayer in the New York Times.



THE "IDLE RICH" IN ENGLAND

THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS of London have all agreed that the dissolution of Parliament was a piece of useless and wanton extravagance, a hindrance to the business of the holiday season as involving a General Election just before Christmas and disturbing the progress of parliamentary legislation. Events prove that it has added little or nothing to the moral or numerical strength of the Liberal majority. No English newspaper believes that King George will issue, at Mr. Asquith's request, 500 patents of nobility to provide a Liberal majority in the Upper House in order that the Lords may commit *harakiri* by abdicating their veto. But the attack of the democracy upon the aristocracy of England has by no means abated its fury. "American dollars" in the interests of Home Rule was the taunt of the Conservatives, and Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, retorted by crying out "American dollars" also have supported the tottering houses of the nobility! In the Radical papers which support this bright demagog, or to put it more politely, this leader of the proletariat, has appeared the following list of those members of the British aristocracy who have married into wealthy American families:

	Estimated Dowries of the Brides.
Duke of Marlborough married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt	\$10,000,000
Eighth Duke of Marlborough (late) married Mrs. Lillian Ham- mersley of New York	3,000,000
Duke of Roxburghe married Miss May Goelet of New York	10,000,000
Duke of Manchester married Miss Zimmerman	2,000,000
Eighth Duke of Manchester (late) married Miss Consuelo Yznaga	1,000,000
Earl of Craven married Miss Bradley Martin of New York	1,000,000
Earl of Stafford (late) married Mrs. Cora Colgate	1,000,000
Earl of Donoughmore married Miss Grace of New York	500,000
Lord Curzon married Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago	5,000,000
Earl of Suffolk married Miss Daisy Leiter of Chicago	amount not stated
Fifth Marquess of Anglesey (late) married Miss King of Georgia	" "
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava married Miss Davies of New York	" "
Earl of Essex married Miss Adela Grant of New York	" "
Earl of Orford married Miss Louise Corbin of New York	" "
Lord Malcolm of Pottalloch (late) married Mrs. Gardner Lister	" "

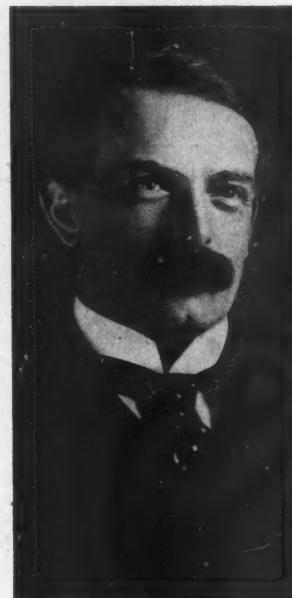
Mr. Lloyd-George is the leader of those who rage against the Upper House as fiercely as the Seven raged against Thebes. The caricaturists dress him up in the costume of the



THE HORSE AS CANVASSER.

Mr. Bottomly, candidate for South Hackney, London, sent out his racers with placards asking for votes.

Directory, and represent him as loading the tumbril with the noblesse of the land and hurrying them off to the guillotine. His latest invective is directed against "the idle rich" of the country. The relevancy and truthfulness of this description as applied to men of title and landowners is questioned in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, by a writer who styles himself "One of Them." He angrily answers with the acrid rhetoric and more than the literary keenness of the Chancellor whom he likens to the "sausage-seller" of Aristophanes who enticed old Demos, the people, into mischief, and gets kicked and cuffed by the upper class for his pains. In the first place he says that the orator of the Limehouse proletariat knows nothing of the private life and occupation of the class he is stigmatizing, and we are told:



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MR. DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE.

He is Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Conservatives call him "the modern sausage-seller Cleon, leader and misleader of the mob."

"To begin with, the Chancellor has never had any footing in the class which he so unsparingly condemns. He has never at any time thought their thoughts, seen with their eyes, or grappled with their problems. So far as I know, he was brought up with the intention of practising the law in a humble sort of way in Wales. But for his unmistakable ability he would now be a small solicitor in a little Welsh town. His friends and companions would not be the gentlefolk of the countryside, nor yet the artisans and laboring men, but rather the betwixt-and-between, the vet, the dentist, the tradesman, and the farmer. He comes, in fact, from a class which, posset of many virtues and important enough in a way, has never before exercised any very great influence over the affairs of the nation; a class which, for want of a better term, we may call the lower middle. The result is that he does not really understand either those above or those below the class from which he himself is sprung."

Leaving the field of personalities "One of Them" would take this "modern sausage-seller" to visit others of them and show him what kind of men they are who lunch in aristocratic clubs. He writes as follows:

"I was lunching in the Oxford and Cambridge Club the day after the City Temple speech. On my right hand sat a Conservative member of Parliament—member for a county division, landlord over many thousands of acres, principal owner of a big brewery or distillery, I am not sure which. I know him to be a major in the Special Reserve, and chairman of the County Hospital Committee. Idle? So idle that I doubt if he often has a spare hour between breakfast-time and midnight. Yet here he is, lunching at a luxurious club, looking the picture of middle-aged good grooming and prosperity. No doubt if Mr. Lloyd-George had looked in at the window he would have chosen him as a typical unemployed rich man.

"Here is another one, my friend Y. Sleek, is he not, and well-fed? Not dusty and sweat-streaming like that man there who is hammering up the wood-pavement in the street outside. Yet I know quite well which works the harder. Y. is a newspaper man, also a writer of books, and no mean poet (but I suppose the Chancellor would not include writing books or making verses in his category of labor). He is working when



THE MODERN SAMSON AND THE LION.
THE LION (to Samson Lansdowne)—"So you came out to slay me, little boy, did you? All right, I'll try a fall with you presently, when I've eaten my bone!" —*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).



MARY—"Now remember! you're a lamb now, and you must behave as such!"
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

THE REFERENDUM AS RADICALS SEE IT.

other men are sleeping, and is certainly using his brain for twelve hours out of the twenty-four."

Not the "country magnates" but another class altogether different deserve to be "bespattered by the Chancellor's choicest Billingsgate," for—

"The only large division of 'idle rich' to be found in the country are the foreigners, usually Americans, who take many of the best grouse moors, deer forests, and salmon rivers. They come and spend their leisure in Great Britain because they get more fun for their money here than elsewhere."

He proceeds to describe his own habits and occupations as "a country squire" who does much "unpaid labor." He is chairman of the Parish Council, of the Village Club Committee, of the Parish Nursing Association, school manager, and justice of the peace. As owner of several thousand acres of land including a village of 350 people, he regards himself as "the general manager of a somewhat complicated business." He is farmer, forester, and landlord, and recognizes "his responsibilities." To him his estate is neither "a pleasure-ground" nor "a mere investment." He dismisses the Chancellor as "a man who by the accident of birth can not understand any class but his own," and concludes as follows:

"His tongue is venomous, and he is willing enough to wound; but so long as he labors under foolish delusions which cloud his intelligence and obscure his reason, he may indeed be the cause of much mischief, but never, I hope and believe, of any very serious injury to the body politic. He may, he does, sometimes deceive many of the people, but now and again he is sure to be found out, and will never be able to fool all the people all the time."



ONE LEADER, ONE FLAG.
(How the Conservatives view the Referendum.)
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

CANADIAN FARMERS ON PREFERENCE AND PROTECTION

THE FARMERS of Northwestern Canada find their interests somewhat hindered by protection in the Eastern Provinces which raises the price they have to pay for manufactured goods. They are also anxious to draw closer the ties which unite their commerce with that of the United States and the United Kingdom. They have grown tired of complaining and have now gone to headquarters at Ottawa, and we find great interest aroused in the press by the fact that a delegation of these agriculturists is laying before the Canadian Government certain demands which they make with regard to the tariff, etc., their motto being, as they announce, "Canada for the Canadians." There are five hundred of these delegates and the London (Ontario) *Advertiser* tells us that they lay the emphasis upon four demands embodied in their petition to the Government:

- "1. A reduction of the tariff, particularly in the duties on agricultural implements.
- "2. Government ownership or control of terminal elevators.
- "3. Government ownership of the Hudson Bay Railway.
- "4. Public aid toward the establishment of a chilled-beef industry in the West."

According to this writer, the Government will be placed in a painful dilemma between manufacturers in the Dominion who call for the protection of a duty on imported fabrics and implements and the farmers who protest that the burden falls indirectly on them. Thus we read:

"The farmers contend that the lowering of the tariff will lighten their burdens, and the manufacturers contend that it will inflict upon themselves the burden of increased competition. Standing between two classes who do not think their claims are reconcilable, the position of the Government is by no means comfortable."

Protection in any case is a hindrance to national prosperity, thinks the *Montreal Daily Witness*, and when it prevails in Canada the farmer is the man who suffers. This the farmer well knows and feels sore over, yet, we are told, "what the West thinks, if its convictions are such as it can hold to, Canada will have to think ere long."

The East and the West are divided on this point. *The Globe* and *The Star*, for instance, both of Toronto and circulating in the manufacturing districts of Canada, *The Globe* being Liberal and *The Star* independent, tho both generally supporters of the Government, are strong for the protection of East Canada's manufactures.

The claims of the Western farmers that the Government own the Hudson Bay Railway and the terminal elevators are thus stated by the *Manitoba Free Press*:

"Special attention will also be claimed by what the representatives of the Western farmers will have to say in regard to the Hudson Bay Railway and the terminal elevators.

"The form in which the Hudson Bay Railway shall come into being is a matter in regard to which the people of Western Canada should have the deciding voice. That national undertaking is of vital necessity to the West, and the money for its construction is to come from the West. The Western spokesmen in the farmers' deputation at Ottawa next week will speak the practically unanimous convictions and desires of the whole Western Canadian people in regard to the Hudson Bay Railway. The West will be solid behind them. And the Government should recognize that the West has the right to determine the status of this great and most necessary public service.

"Still more emphatically, if that were possible, will the Western spokesmen in the deputation voice the mind of the farmers of all Western Canada, in regard to the question of the necessity of the Dominion Government putting into operation a policy of publicly owned terminal elevators. The Western Canadian farmers are entitled to have their desires in this respect carried out."

Enlarging on this point, the leading paper of Ontario, the *Toronto Globe*, supports the views of the delegation with regard to Canada's trade relations with the United States, and we read:

"In regard to Canada's trade relations with the United States the farmers take officially the line long ago taken by their leaders. They want reciprocal free trade in coal, lumber, oils, fish, and all products of the farm and orchard. They desire the removal of the duties on implements and vehicles used by them. Their pronouncement in favor of better trade relations with the United States, and especially for the free exchange of farm products, proves conclusively that the small group of pamphleteers in Toronto and elsewhere who were opposed even to an official discussion of the trade relations between the Dominion and the Republic did not represent the opinion of rural Canada, however closely they may have interpreted the views of the people of the large centers of population."

The English press do not appear to take the Canadian farmers very seriously. *The Express* (London) characterizes their ex-



GENERAL VIEW OF PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS.

This photograph was taken from the east wall, looking north.

pedition as "crying for the moon," and says "wild men from the West invade Ottawa," and are no more than "freak free-traders," merely "the tools of the Free-Trade Union of England whose emissaries have worked them up to a quixotic junketing tour which need not be taken seriously." According to *The Standard* (London), the fact that Canadians of all parties insist so vehemently upon retaining and extending the preference toward England is having a powerful effect on British opinion.

JAPAN AND THE PANAMA CANAL

THE QUESTION of the fortification of the Panama Canal now being discust in this country has aroused in Japan much interest not entirely unmixt with apprehension. Ever since the commencement of work on the Canal the Japanese have watched its progress with serious concern. The optimists saw in the completion of that waterway a great auxiliary to the commercial expansion of their country, while the pessimists were inclined to regard it as a signal for the aggressive attitude which America would assume toward Japan in the field of both commerce and the Navy. The anxiety of the latter class of observers has been intensified by the report of the proposed fortification of the Canal. Altho the Japanese press raise no objection to its fortification, they naturally look upon this new undertaking of ours in no favorable light. "We have no reason," says the *Tokyo Asahi*, "to deny the United States the right to fortify the Canal, but we fail to see the necessity of such an undertaking if America means to use the Canal only for commercial purposes." It has been reported that Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister at Washington, publicly announced that the Mikado's Government not only had no objection to the fortification, but would willingly cooperate with the American Government to facilitate the execution of the plan. On this report the *Yorodzu* interviewed "a high official in the Foreign Department," whose statement was to the following effect:

"Minister Uchida's statement is obviously misrepresented. It is not our place to assist the American Government in the fortification of the Panama Canal. Our position should be



EAST CHAMBER OF THE GATUN LOCKS.

In the distance is seen the middle lock, under construction.

strictly neutral. The Canal is being built by America with no foreign assistance or cooperation, and it rests with her alone to decide whether it should be fortified or not. This, of course, does not apply to a country like England whose special relations with Panama justify her in protesting against the fortification. As for ourselves, we need not worry about the question, so long as the fortification and the regulations concerning the use of the waterway are not of such nature as will jeopardize the peace of the world."

The recent trip of President Taft to the Canal zone elicited many surmises from the Japanese press and publicists. Count Okuma, in a statement made to the representative of the *Hochi*, voices the belief that the President's trip was undertaken with a view to taking necessary measures preparatory to the annexation of the Panama Republic. To him, the construction of the Canal is only a prelude to the obliteration of the independence of the little Republic in Central America. We are told:

"During the past decade or so the public opinion in the United States with regard to her foreign relations has undergone a signal change. When America annexed Texas in 1846 Congress was far from unanimous in indorsing the annexation. Again, her acquisition of Alaska occasioned much adverse criticism on the part of the public. With the annexation of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines America turned a new page: she had definitely, if unconsciously, come to adopt imperialism as her guiding policy. Be that as it may, the question which challenges our immediate attention is the question of whether the American absorption of Panama will seriously affect our interest. Many diverse opinions may be advanced on this question, but as for myself, I am inclined to believe that nothing prejudicial to our welfare will result from the annexation. As Japan's only mission is to contribute her quota to the promotion of the peace of the world, she should certainly avoid throwing any obstacle in the path of other nations, so long as their activities do not injure the cause to which she is pledged."

—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CRITIC'S ESTIMATE OF SOCIALISM

THE FRIENDS and foes of Socialism find a splendid opportunity in the great world-congress of the Socialists at Copenhagen to size up the whole movement and to say what they think of it. Its friends see it advancing like the rise of a new religion that is to make all kingdoms of the earth its own; while its deriders see only the bickerings of the various wings of the party and laugh at the inconsistencies of a movement that takes on different forms in different lands. One of its most keen and piquant critics is Mr. J. Bourdeau, who reviews the debates and disputes of the congress and concludes that Socialism as a practical measure of reform is so far a failure and a Utopian dream of philosophy as unreal as the republic of Plato. The recent congress, he declares, proves the dictum of Eduard Bernstein, the well-known Berlin Socialist and journalist, that "congresses are all humbug!" and he proceeds to show that the Socialism of to-day has changed its base. To quote his words in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris):

"The times of orthodoxy have passed. Marx and his prophets, the Kautskys, the Guerdes, are venerated, but no longer listened to. We are witnessing the collapse of Marxist orthodoxy. The congress has not only failed to affirm the great principles of the social question, but it has itself violated the principles maintained by preceding congresses by not more absolutely deprecating the anarchistic strike, at the same time that it espouses ministerialism when once it has been established."

The impossible compromise between the two parties has been attempted and has failed. Internationalism, he avers, has received a fatal blow. Even the statistics of Socialism are disappointing. Out of the 300,000,000 people whose nationality was represented at the congress, there are only 8,000,000 Socialists. The Socialistic organizations of the world can scarcely count 3,000,000 "conscientious members," "properly enrolled

and paying dues." According to Karl Marx, international Socialism advances in step with the development of the great industries. Yet in the United States, "the most capitalist of republics," the contrary is the case. Here "the progress of Socialism is as slow as it is painful." In England the trade-unions have triumphed, the Socialists join the Labor party and ally themselves with the Liberals. In Russia they have been reduced to impotency, like the French Socialists after the Commune. In Italy, according to the Socialist press, the "Confederation of Labor" has driven out the revolutionaries. In France there are bloody strikes, in which a spirit of Spanish anarchism prevails, but while the majority of the 40,000,000 of the population incline to radicalism and anticlericalism, they lean at the same time toward individualism rather than Socialism. German Socialism is a deeply rooted, flourishing organization, nothing seems to stop its growth, but the solidity of the German Empire, so long as it endures, will prevent the possibility of the international revolution preached by Socialists. The same aspect is presented by Sweden and Belgium, "the paradise of capitalism." In Denmark the Socialists gained not a single seat at the last elections.

There was no internationalism, no harmony, this writer tells us, at this international congress. Czechs and Austrians, Italians and Germans—all were at odds. The deliberations were destitute of enthusiasm. The debate on the measures to be taken in case of war showed how discordant were the views of German, French, and English Socialists. At the conclusion, however, all shook hands and held a great reception. "In short, it was a congress of compromise which ended in a dance." Mr. Bourdeau thinks there was something droll in the sumptuousness of the supper given by the delegates at the "magnificent town hall" of Copenhagen. He says the German Socialist paper *Vorwaerts* described "the Pantagruelic sideboard," on which figured "hams and scarlet lobsters, and various choice dainties and delicacies which stood amid long-necked bottles." "We saw nothing of the cabbage-soup which Proudhon served out to his guests." The *Humanité* (Paris) protests against such luxury. "To tell the truth," cries Mr. Jaurès in his paper, after sharing the good things of "the Pantagruelic sideboard," "I was ashamed to indulge in all this fine fare." The innocent orgy, says this writer, concluded with a dance. To quote his words:

"To the voluptuous measures of Viennese waltzes the couples joined arms and hands; round and round they whirled, and the god Cupid was one of the party. The congress ended in delight, for the most celebrated Socialists were to be seen and admired circling in the most frantic of farandoles. A fine comment on Bernstein's dictum 'congresses are all humbug.'"

These lively sallies lose a good deal of their point when we read the more serious and deliberate comments of such writers as Paul Louis, who in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) puts a very different face on the matter. In the first place, he declares, general unity marks the ranks of Socialism. Socialists, in fact, have shown themselves superior to other political groups in that they have been the only political party which has succeeded in internationalizing its action, in turning its decisions into decrees, and in ordering the *modus operandi* to be put in practise on several continents. "The Congress at Copenhagen, in spite of inevitable and perhaps not unprofitable differences of opinion, has once more made evident this essential unity of aims." He admits that "the enemies of Socialism" at each international meeting "have thought they saw the time come when it would be dissolved and destroyed by intestine conflicts." But he adds:

"Not only has it continued intact, but every international congress so far held shows a numerical advance over its predecessors."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



CHEMOTHERAPY: THE LATEST MEDICAL MARVEL

EVER SINCE we knew that many diseases are parasitic in origin, we have been looking for substances that will kill the parasites without harming the organism on which they prey. If there were any one such substance, we should have a panacea—a "cure-all," and the last word would have been said, at any rate so far as this type of disease is concerned. But parasites are many; some die easily and some resist obstinately. Some yield only to treatment that is also fatal to the patient. In the case of malaria, where the parasite is a low-grade animal instead of being a simple plant like the bacteria, quinin has proved to be the substance we want—it is fatal to the plasmodium, as it is called, and will not kill the sufferer. Until recent years, however, there has been no systematic hunt for chemical substances that will do for other diseases what quinin does for malaria. The successes of serumtherapy have been so great and the investigations connected with it so fascinating, that it has thrown into the shade a class of remedies that is really more obvious. Now, however, the medical world is ringing with the praises of the so-called "606"—a coal-tar compound that is said to be instantly fatal to the dreaded *spirochaeta*, the germ of the worst of human blood diseases. The discovery of this compound comes as an incident in a long series of chemical researches carried on by Dr. Paul Ehrlich, a German physician and chemist, and by his followers. They have devoted themselves wholly to the parasites belonging to the animal kingdom—the two already mentioned and the trypanosome of sleeping-sickness, and their discoveries are based primarily on the fact that some of the coal-tar colors stain the disease-germs readily while others do not. They have assumed that when this selective staining action occurs, the germ will be more apt to succumb to the chemical agent; and apparently they are right. Says Dr. H. Schweitzer, writing in *Science* (New York, December 9) on this subject:

"Chemotherapy can perhaps best be described as the science dealing with the treatment of internal parasitic diseases by means of preparations synthesized with the object of combining the maximum power of efficiency in the destruction of the greatest variety of protozoa with the minimum poisonous action upon the patient's tissues, this combination of properties being primarily established by animal experimentation.

"In contradistinction to chemotherapy, serumtherapy is the method of treating bacterial infections by means of antibodies generated by the diseased organism itself.

"If, as seems improbable from the brilliant results reported in such abundance by many of the greatest authorities in the

medical world, the new remedy should suffer a setback through later observations of serious after-effects, it would not detract in the least from the magnificent services which Ehrlich and his pupils have rendered humanity. Such vast progress has already been achieved in chemotherapy that it will necessarily be only a matter of a short time when it will become possible to definitely arrest the ravages of such terrible diseases as syphilis, recurrent fever, and sleeping-sickness. Perhaps cancer, the cause of which has been ascribed by some investigators to organisms resembling the *spirochaeta* of syphilis, will also be found amenable to chemotherapy.

"This marvelous success of modern therapy is, in a large measure, due to synthetic chemistry, which in the past has already rendered invaluable assistance to the medical practitioner by furnishing him such efficient remedies as antipyrin, phenacetin, trional, veronal, hexamethylen-tetramin, and aspirin. How, in the light of these positive advances, can we explain the attitude of those

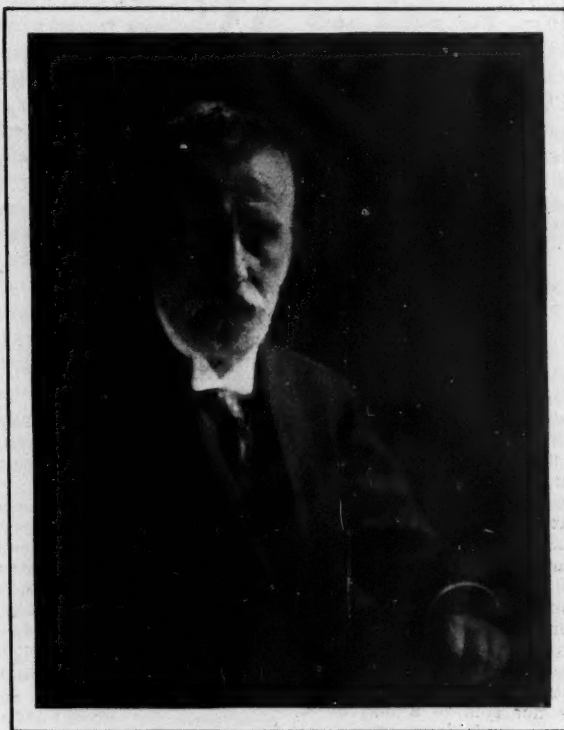
few who are still opposed to progress in medicine to which our science has chiefly contributed? A few years ago when we celebrated the birth of synthetic chemistry by commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Perkins' discovery of the first anilin color, one of these obstructionists stated in a discussion that he believed very few useful drugs had been put out by the manufacturing chemists, and that we should be better off if Perkins had never discovered coal-tar products. The anilin colors were cheap and gaudy and did not last, and the coal-tar drugs were in the same class. He believed that the good that coal-tar products had done was being neutralized by the harm.

"Let us hope that after a closer study of the subject this short-sighted man has meanwhile learned that he is wrong in every particular; for there exist coal-tar dyes which are ever so much faster than any coloring-matter supplied by nature, and coal-tar derivatives in the hands of competent physicians do as little harm as any active drug in the pharmacopoeia.

"In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that there is

scarcely a department in medicine that has not directly benefited through the discovery of the coal-tar products and especially of the anilin dyes. It has provided the anatomist and pathologist with the means of staining various tissues and thus of studying not only their normal structure but the alterations caused by disease. It is the foundation upon which has been built the modern science of bacteriology, enabling the investigator in this field to distinguish between the different disease organisms and to determine their presence by various tests, and now it bids fair to equip the physician with the most potent weapons in the warfare against disease."

SNAILS AND TYPHOID—That snails may play a part in the dissemination of typhoid fever, by taking the germs into their digestive organs and then depositing them on the vegetables on which they feed, is believed by Dr. Barabaschi, an Italian physician. This investigator's report of his experiments, originally communicated to *La Semaine Médicale*, is thus summarized in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 26):



Courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

PROFESSOR PAUL EHRLICH,

Founder of an "entirely new science, that of specific chemical therapeutics." Two years ago he received the Nobel Prize for medical research.

"Dr. Barabaschi has undertaken a series of experiments to see whether snails, which live on vegetables destined to be eaten raw, may not deposit thereon, with their excreta, the bacilli of Eberth. These experiments consisted in spreading a pure culture of typhoid bacilli in bouillon, over cabbage leaves on which ten snails were allowed to feed. By subjecting to repeated bacteriological analyses the deposits left by these mollusks on the walls of the receptacle, Dr. Barabaschi was able to ascertain, at the end of two or three days, the presence of microorganisms having all the characteristics of the Eberth bacillus, and which became agglutinated by the blood serum from a typhoid patient. Relying on these results, the author thinks that snails are perfectly susceptible of playing a part in the transmission of typhoid fever."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "SHOW-ME" PRINCIPLE IN INVENTION

"**H**E ONLY discovers who proves," said the eighteenth-century theologian Paley. This maxim, which sounds surprisingly like the twentieth-century pragmatism of William James, is taken as a text by an editorial writer in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York, December) in an effort to show that the real inventor—at all events he who should be recognized by the courts—is he who first succeeds in demonstrating that a device is practical. To evaluate in terms of use to society any successful invention, says this writer, is the first principle of patent equity. We read:

"Of late there has come into greater and we believe more deserved prominence the doctrine that invention depends on the practical effort of the inventor to show and demonstrate the success of his process or device. Broadly speaking, the language of Paley, a common-sense English theologian of the eighteenth century, 'He alone discovers who proves,' exactly fits the case. An analysis of the essentials of an invention in the light of Paley's maxim is of use to the metallurgical or chemical engineer in whose industry the old order ever yieldeth, giving place to the new. The conception of an invention can come from either a flash of intuitive thought or from a long course of hard reasoning, or it can come from an artistic blending of the two, a combination of the purely feminine and the purely masculine character of mental action. Before he can act efficiently and successfully the inventor must see clearly and think correctly. By the building up of a structure of countless mental bricks, . . . the inventor reduces his invention to practise and his original and novel idea has become a useful reality. In short, the value of an invention is measured by the standard of William James's pragmatism—'Utility is the test of truth.' The invention of an inventor is comparable to a play of a writer. The invention of a great inventor is comparable to a play of Shakespeare's."

Shakespeare, the writer goes on to say, following out this idea, was often accused of plagiarism, especially in the play of 'Hamlet.' In the same way Edison has been accused of inventing 'the perfectly obvious.' Shakespeare took 'Hamlet' from a play of Kyd, rewriting and greatly improving it. Kyd had taken his plot and a good many of his scenes from a French historical novel which had been taken in turn from the original Scandinavian story. To quote further:

"Shakespeare made use of the forms of tragedy brought to perfection by Marlowe from the old miracle plays of the monks. Finally, he made use of many old phrases, rimes, and conceits, of many old tricks of stagecraft. Looked at in a narrow sense there is hardly anything new in it, and on this perverted view the partial truth 'there is nothing new under the sun' has indeed a verisimilitude. But any literary critic, in fact, any man of literary taste and ordinary judgment, would dismiss at once the charge of plagiarism from Shakespeare. Shakespeare did not steal 'Hamlet.'"

"Shakespeare is comparable to the great inventor, for he was a good actor as the great inventor is a fair mechanic; he was a good playwright with a keen sense of the public's wants, as the great inventor has a keen sense of the needs of the industry; he was fairly successful financially just as the higher type

of an inventor like Bessemer, Siemens, Bell, and Edison have had their share in the financial rewards. In short, they both unite the real with the ideal in a sensible sort of manner. Shakespeare used inferior and old materials and produced a superior article. Bessemer did precisely the same. Just as Shakespeare was original so is the inventor original who proves his invention by intelligently directed hard work. For as old Dean Paley said, 'He alone discovers who proves.' In the welter and toil of developing an invention the 'merely obvious' is usually discovered with difficulty. In fact, what hindsight calls the obvious is usually the antonym of obvious. For, if the obvious was so eternally simple and infernally apparent, why did not some one else discover and prove its existence and value? This common-sense doctrine is seen in every one of the patent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. To be a bit disrespectful, law is, after all, only long-winded common sense."

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR GENIUSES

WE ARE beginning to provide special schools and classes for backward children; may it be that we need them also for such as are exceptionally brilliant? Professor Stern, of Breslau University, Germany, has suggested that we establish schools for geniuses; and the idea meets with favor in the mind of an editorial writer in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis). The trouble with all educational systems is that they find it difficult to deal with minds both singly and in the aggregate, while both these methods are absolutely necessary. There are some minds, however, that refuse to be classed with the mass. They must be dealt with as a class by themselves, or ruin will be the result. As the writer puts it, "the unclassable youthful product of superior mental attainments should no longer be made the recipient of the multitudinous studies peculiar to a modern school curriculum." He goes on to say:

"We are beginning to realize that there are over-children in this world, to use a Nietzschean phrase, and that our treatment of them in the past has not been greatly to our credit. . . ."

"The theory of education, which we take it has always been founded on the strangest idea that the human mind has ever evolved—namely, that all men are born equal, has been one of delightful and engaging simplicity; for tho it took into consideration how best to crowd each nook and cranny of the normal mind with all sorts and conditions of learning, it never bothered in a disquieting way about the great evil that is wrought by a system that induces receptivity and at the same time destructibility. . . . To oppose any other but the normal mind to the brunt of teaching, as driven home by the educator who knows his system only too well, makes not only for unrecaptiveness, but causes a destruction of those outstanding qualities, which, were they properly nurtured, would eventually place the individual above his fellow men. In a word, a mind of this caliber is laid waste by the approved educational process and may, when it recovers from the onslaughts, develop along those warped and objectionable lines which are not greatly desired—lines which are productive of talented but misguided individuals who revenge themselves on society for the great wrong done them by purblind educators."

"Few, indeed, are the talented men who have written the story of their lives and have not told of the wrongs of the schoolroom. Their broodings over their shortcomings, their depressions due to their incapacity to learn, are a tragical page that must give the thoughtful reader pause. And the tragedies are always the same, since they arise from the same source—the lack of a mind, highly developed in one direction, to adapt itself to the multifarious studies with which the educator wishes to inundate it. . . . In the curriculum of nearly all our schools scant attention is paid to the singling out of the exceptional student's most striking predilection, and the nurturing of it by the only sort of education which would strengthen it into a luxuriance of healthy growth. Hence, it has occurred to a small number of medical philosophers, and philosophers who know naught of medicine but a deal of education, that the times are ripe to start special schools, in which more thought will be given to the subject of what constitutes the proper pabulum for a talent that should be nursed with care and solicitude."

"What would be the object of these special schools? In the

first place, they would segregate those who by nature are unfit for the educative system that mauls into obedience the lesser mental qualities of the decidedly normal; and, secondly, they would have instructors informed with the right spirit, so that the mistakes which to-day obtain would be obviated. To the superficial observer all this may seem Utopian, but that it has its iota of practicability must be apparent to him who sees deeper than the surface of things. If this were not so, why is it that the schools of to-day show so plentifully the results of the leveling processes of education, a drab monotony as the resultant of years of training, with only occasionally a mind in revolt above the level that is maintained with such religious zeal by the present-day educators?"

DOUBTS ABOUT THE HOOKWORM'S STING

THAT THE evil effects of the hookworm are exaggerated and that the results attributed to its presence in the human body are in reality due to other causes, is asserted by Dr. F. Julian Carroll, of Summerville, S. C., in an article contributed to *The Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association* (October). Dr. Carroll does not deny the fact that the worm is parasitic in large numbers of persons in the South, but he maintains that his contentions are nevertheless true. It may well be, he says, that, as claimed by one writer, 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of a certain section are victims of the parasite, and yet it may not be the cause of a serious malady. Dr. Carroll protests against the view that pictures the inhabitants of the South as spending their time alternately swinging on an "ague post" in an effort "to keep the chills from shaking their jaw-teeth loose"; and "sitting in the sun, seeking to warm and nourish a very prosperous and insatiate colony of hookworms." He writes:

"Repeated examinations of the students of Southern colleges have revealed the fact that a considerable proportion of the most robust and athletic of them are the somewhat unwilling and altogether unconscious hosts of the *ankylostoma duodenalis*, or to call him or her by the shorter and uglier term, hookworm.

"An experiment which I personally conducted some seven or eight years ago, among a class of people known as Crackers, showed an infection of every case examined. I promptly thymolized the surrounding country, and tho the benefit was for a time apparent, I am not at all sure that it was not largely due to the tonic treatment which was given after the vermifuge had been administered; and once the treatment stopt, so likewise did the improvement.

"From these cited facts it seems only fair to deduce that the hookworm, in a healthy person who is well fed and nourished, does not produce serious illness, nor, often, symptoms of any kind; and the line of symptoms usually laid at the door of this parasite are not all, or even largely, attributed to this cause, as is clearly shown by the lack of symptoms in the college students examined.

"I do believe that when, in addition to the various ills of poverty, impure or insufficient food, unhygienic modes of living, and malarial cachexia, . . . we engraft a hookworm infection, we have furnished the straw which is calculated to break the camel's back; but we must not infer from this that the straw is the whole load. We should not attribute to the hookworm the causation of a whole string of evils of which it is really only the culmination. . . .

"If, as is commonly asserted, the hookworm, and not climatic conditions, is the cause of the alleged laziness of Southerners, why is it that the large number of young men of the South, who annually go to New York and other Northern cities, give

no evidence of this affection? I think that it has never been asserted that change of climate rids one of these voracious destroyers of energy.

"Did Rector, of the University of Virginia, show any sluggishness in the Olympian games? Were the famous family of Greenways ever accused of being lacking in either nerve or energy? Rudolph Seigling, the captain of last year's eleven at Princeton, was about as husky a 220-pound tackle as they generally turn out. And these are by no means isolated cases.

"For the size of the colleges and the amount of material at their disposal, and considering their lack of money and consequent absence of skilful training, the football and athletic teams, generally, of our Southern colleges compare most favorably with the big teams of the North. And, bear in mind, please, that a team of Southern athletes is probably feeding a large and variegated assortment of hookworms.

"And yet the pitiful cry has gone forth and 'a certain rich man,' out of his abundance, has given us one of the oleaginous crumbs that fall from his table, in the shape of a million bits of gold. Possibly he has cornered the thymol market. We throw this out only as a suggestion, however, and do not assert it as a fact.

"Now, if this million is wisely used in improving the condition of the class of people for whom it was intended, and not spent in making the whole population of the South receptacles for excessive amounts of thymol, much good can be done. Otherwise it will prove a mere temporary expedient.

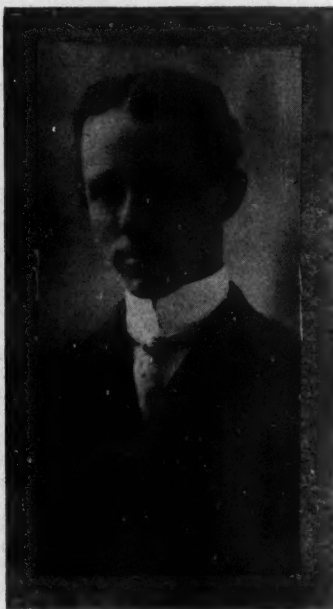
"To recapitulate: As long as we have dirt and poverty, with the accompanying squalor and lack of proper hygiene and food, we can do little of a permanent nature for the relief of the class of people among whom the hookworm plays the greatest havoc.

"By all means clean out these parasites, but don't impress on your patients that they are the only source of evil against which they have to contend. And above all things, let up on this organized system of advertising to the world that this southern portion of the United States is chiefly noted for its production of hookworms, malaria, and pellagra.

"If your object is to alarm the laity, you have succeeded admirably, and tho their ideas are a little vague, many estimating this animal to vary in size anywhere from the dimensions of a boa-constrictor to a rattlesnake, they are fully aware of the terrors of the situation. A little reactionary tendency is beginning to become

evident, and inevitably it will grow.

"A good thing can be pushed too hard."



F. JULIAN CARROLL.

A Southern doctor who believes that the hookworm is not as black as it is painted.

GERMINATION A FIGHT BETWEEN SEED AND SOIL—

That the sprouting of a seed depends on a contest between it and the soil for the necessary water is a striking idea recently put forward. If the soil absorbs water more quickly than the seed, it robs the latter of moisture so that there is no sprouting. The germination of seeds, it would appear, thus depends largely on the specific affinity for water of the soil in which it is planted, and on the degree of saturation of that soil. Mr. A. Müntz, whose researches are noted in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), has studied the behavior of a sprouting seed in water, and in perfectly dry earth. Between these extremes are the more or less humid soils, whose specific capacity for water is incomplete, or reached, or exceeded. We read:

"It is to be noted, among the results obtained, that the germination was able to take place in clayey soil containing only 2.5 per cent. of water, in still more clayey soil with 4 per cent. of water; and in very clayey soil with 7.7 per cent. In sandy soil, whose specific capacity of saturation is less than unity, 0.5 per cent. of water is sufficient to cause germination,

while in soil whose specific affinity is near 20, about 19 per cent. is necessary.

"Water given to the seed by previous immersion is removed by the earth in all cases where the affinities of the latter are not satisfied, and then germination can not take place. The seed and the soil fight for the water, finally reaching an adjustment regulated by the specific affinities of the two antagonists; and it is only when water is present in such quantities that the earth's affinity is satisfied, that the seed is successful in germinating."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN ELECTRIFIED COMMONWEALTH

A COMMONWEALTH that is to be run by electricity, while the electricity, of course, is all produced and controlled by a single beneficent corporation, is enthusiastically described in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, December) by Sylvester Baxter. Mr. Baxter presents what the editor pleasantly terms in his introductory note "the amiable aspects of industrial centralization," leaving it to others to picture some of the unamiable ones—if such there be. The commonwealth in question, which is none other than Connecticut, the "land of steady habits," is not yet completely electrified; but she is "on the way," according to Mr. Baxter, and he is convinced that in the process her habits will become even more steady, under the guiding hand of electricity and electrical corporations. Speaking less lightly, Mr. Baxter presents certain undoubted benefits arising from the cooperation, due to common control, of steam and trolley roads, and he predicts that when this control extends to other electric industries, additional benefits will accrue. He contrasts Connecticut with Massachusetts, where common ownership of these two classes of roads is not now legal, and where the interests of transportation, he is sure, are suffering thereby. Says Mr. Baxter:

"Common ownership of primary and secondary railway systems makes possible a most admirable flexibility in operation. In nearly all the older parts of the country the haphazard building of unrelated pieces of independent lines in the same territory, eventually absorbed by a common interest, has led to the retention of much superfluous trackage. A most eminent authority has pointed out that were New England to be provided with an entirely new railway system a vastly superior service might be given with a reduction of the existing trackage by at least one-third. The waste from such unnecessary construction, perpetuated in operating and maintenance charges, is prodigious. It entails a corresponding burden upon the public.

"In Connecticut the problem of utilizing some of this superfluous trackage has been solved by electrifying it and transferring it to the Connecticut Company for operation on trolley-line principles. At night the local freight service is performed by the steam-line organization. In developing a trolley service in the same territory as the steam line it is occasionally found desirable to build a new trolley line parallel with the steam-tracks. The company apparently thus competes with itself. But the conditions of service and operation are so different that in reality the parallel trolley line is an auxiliary, a feeder, rather than a competitor in any true sense.

"Again, unnecessary duplications are thus avoided. For example, the trolley-cars start from the railway station of a certain busy manufacturing city and enter upon an electrified old steam line that had been next to abandoned—previously operated only because the law required it—and at another city they again enter upon the streets and proceed to the business center. Here other trolley-cars run to the station and enter upon other steam tracks, electrified for a couple of miles, thereby saving that much parallel construction. Departing from the steam tracks, the trolley service runs over a new interurban line, substantially built according to steam-line principles. This line cuts across country by its own right of way, returning at intervals to the highways for the sake of passing through towns and villages. Entering the capital city of the State, the cars traverse the business center and cross the Connecticut over a noble commemorative bridge of granite, lately built. Here another interurban line continues the service; its trolley-cars proceed to the station and there enter upon the

steam-car tracks—this time those of one of the great double-track main lines of the system with an extensive traffic of its own in both passengers and freight. For some miles this main line has been electrified; the trolley-cars stop only at the regular stations, and fares are charged according to the five-cent zone principle of electric-railway practise. At the first junction point the trolley-cars pass from the main line onto an electrified branch of the steam system to an important mill-town; here they take to the streets and thence run across the hills by a long interurban line to an attractive country town of considerable importance.

"The economy of this procedure is manifest. Common ownership of steam lines and trolleys has made it possible to utilize long stretches of the primary system also for the secondary service. Otherwise there would have been costly duplications, or, owing to the expense, there might have been attempted no secondary service at all. By thus averting outlays mounting into many hundreds of thousands, money has been saved for other improvements demanded by the public interest."

Going on still further in the same line, the writer advocates an efficient coordination of public-service functions as the next great forward step in the economic world. He finds significant in this connection the circumstance that the first decade of the twentieth century is marked by the development of the new technical calling—production engineering. He says:

"Production engineers have worked wonders in promoting the efficiency of individual industries and of commercial or mercantile activities. The coordination of operations within a given enterprise, say a great factory or department store, is one of the chief factors in such work. It is particularly notable that production engineers have effected great economies in the workings of certain bureaus or department divisions in the national Government at Washington. A sign of the times is the new appreciation of efficiency in connection with governmental operations—as witnessed by the favor with which the proposition for the appointment of a permanent Director of Posts, or general manager of the Post-office Department, with a possibility of saving many millions a year in the conduct of the service by the adoption of up-to-date business methods, is now looked upon among Congressmen.

"True economy will come with wise expenditure. Liberal expenditure, when well directed, begets liberal returns. Hence there is an immense field for production engineering in governmental service—national, State, and municipal. And just as in the conduct of a city great efficiency can be achieved by thoroughly coordinating the operations of individual departments and introducing the spirit of team work among them, so not only in the public-service industries of city, State, or nation are there immense possibilities in the ways that we have been considering, but ultimately in the establishment of economical and scientific interrelations among all the diverse factors of trade, communication, productive industry, and finance. It is along such lines that the twentieth century seems destined to work out the great problems of efficiency and conservation that, broadly considered, comprize the most vital elements of human well-being and progress."

FIRE-PROOF HEDGES TO STOP FOREST FIRES—Experiments are being made abroad with dividing forests into fire-proof regions or compartments by planting thick hedges of some green and juicy incombustible plant, such as a member of the cactus family. This plan, while well adapted to cultivated forests, would be too expensive, as well as inadequate, for the wild woodlands of our own country, where cutting wide swaths at intervals is the plan now generally adopted where the timber is not simply left to burn at will. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris) in a communication on this subject notes that weapons ordinarily employed against other fires are quite often ineffective in the struggle with forest fires. It is often necessary to be content with limiting the fire area and thus preserving the neighboring regions. This is accomplished not only by cutting down trees, as already noted, but by digging ditches, and by setting counter-fires if the wind is favorable, so that these may sweep in the direction of the principal fire, and force it, at the moment of meeting, to go out for lack of material on which to feed. Moreover:

"Prudence counsels us also to take precautions by fire-proof fences, thus dividing the total area of the forest into a series of spaces surrounded by high, thick hedges made of insulating plants.

"In a communication made in 1899 to the Society of Acclimation Mr. Roland-Gosselin recommended, as the material for such hedges, the *Cactus opuntia*, whose tissues are gorged with liquid and are hence incombustible. The *Cactus opuntia*, unfortunately, does not easily grow wild and needs a warm climate.

"In place of this plant, another vegetable species, the Mexican agave, has been recommended. This will live through winters of some severity. Plantations are surrounded with a continuous hedge of it, about six feet thick, formed of three rows of the agave planted in alternate order. Such hedges, by shutting off closed areas, make the stoppage of fires certain, and besides, the agave, by its rapid multiplication, soon forms a barrier that will keep out both herds and men."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TO WRITE WITHOUT USING THE EYES

A HANDY device for writing with closed eyes, not for the use of the blind, but to relieve those suffering from eye-strain or in danger of it, has been invented by Dr. J. N. Rhoads, of Philadelphia, who describes it in *The Optical Journal and Review* (December 1). Dr. Rhoads is convinced, he says, that all our eyes wear out more from abuse than from use, and that they are made to exhaust themselves two or three times as rapidly as is necessary. Few trades require near vision all day; even mechanics, in filing, sawing, and fitting, could be taught to favor their eyes by looking away from their work. Nor is it necessary for bookkeepers and students to pin their eyes down to the paper without intermission. He tells as follows the story of how he came to think of his device:

"I was feeling very tired one night and being especially anxious to get some copy in-line for the printer, I lay down and began to write in the dark on prescription blanks. I went through the work with little difficulty and then looked around for some handier way of doing the thing, and subsequently constructed the box as seen in the cut.

"The writing device is ten inches wide and eight inches long. It has two rollers, one in each end, and upon them a long sheet of paper is rolled which is fifteen or twenty feet long and nine inches wide. The paper is fast, of course, to both rollers, but on the start is nearly all wound on the back roller, so that the paper may be rolled on the front roller line by line as it is written. Common screw eyes are screwed into one end of each roller as shown by *B, B*, and are used to roll or unroll the paper. A slot a quarter inch by one inch runs across the box as indicated at *A*, and is the platform upon which the writing is done, and over which the paper slips. The arrow, *C*, points to a wire which runs across the front of the lid or hand-rest and is to guide the pencil in the dark. The lid is hinged to facilitate changing the paper or for copying on the typewriter. To the underside of the lid is attached a loop in which I keep a pencil so that the machine is always ready.

"By using a short pencil with this device I am able to write while lying flat on my back in bed with everything completely under the bed-clothing, and therefore I am not at the mercy of a cold room when I want to write.

"It is my habit to keep this writing-scroll near the bed all the time, and if I happen to wake up during the night and some particular idea possesses me, I reach for the scroll and jot it down, and if I feel like elaborating the subject I do so, and transfer it to the typewritten sheet in the morning. . . .

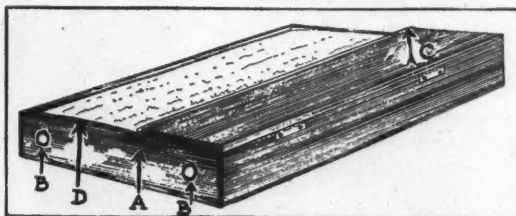
"There are, of course, two distinct fields for the use of this device. One will include those who are not bodily able to sit up and write as their ambitions may dictate, tho their eyes may be normal. The other will include those who, owing to ocular defects, are compelled to give up writing. These latter may be helped whether they are victims of unreasonable ambitions or not.

"Besides stopping the deterioration of eyes, this machine will be a benefit to those who have become blind late in life, and who have not the opportunity to learn to write on a blind man's typewriter.

"Not only should bookkeepers be advised to make their writing and figures large and round, but the book and tableting-

sheet makers should be instructed to make their columns wider and rulings plainer. Some railroad companies have their tabulated sheets so closely ruled and cross ruled that it is impossible to make figures on them larger than two millimeters in height. And to make it worse, these sheets are about three feet long and two feet wide. Such a broad expanse of white shining into the eyes all day must be an awful menace to the retina.

"Finally, I want to emphasize three points. First, that it is possible to educate healthy working people up to the fact



A DEVICE FOR WRITING WITHOUT LOOKING.

A is a slot which supports the paper under the pencil. *B, B* are screw eyes, controlling the rollers which carry the paper. *C* is a wire which guides the pencil. *D* is the paper.

that they may do the same amount of good work with half as much eye-strain. Second, that it is possible for all grades of acquired amblyopes to write without the use of their eyes, and to do so nearly as rapidly and legibly as they were able to do before their eyes were dimmed. Third, that it is possible for bodily wearied medical men to write vigorously while resting flat on their backs in bed."

DOES IRON BREAK FROM FATIGUE?—The condition called "fatigue" in metals is very little understood. Its very name is only an analogy. Muscular fatigue is now thought to be a toxic effect caused by poisonous products of muscular work; but metallic fatigue is simply a loss of strength due to some sort of molecular rearrangement, often consequent upon overstrain. A recent French writer asserts that "fatigue" has been rather overworked as an explanation of mysterious failures and breakages, and serious disasters might be avoided by looking more deeply into their real causes. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, November 12):

"For some years it seems to have been the fashion among engineers to adopt the 'fatigue of metals' as an explanation of all sorts of accidents, either on railroads or in metallic structures, public or private. This is evidently convenient, but perhaps a little too easy, as is noted by Prof. Leon Guillet, of the chair of metallurgy in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, in an open letter published in *La Technique Moderne* (June, 1910). The 'fatigue' so often incriminated may evidently take place, and may result in a rupture of the metal, which may bring on the most serious accidents. . . . But, on the other hand, it is highly possible that we may be tempted to blame this for accidents whose exact cause we have been unable to discover. In any case we may say that this cause is generally difficult to find because we can not place side by side the piece of incriminated metal and the initial product from which it was formed.

"Mr. Leon Guillet is inclined to think, with considerable probability, that numerous ruptures are due to the fact that the metals have undergone defective thermic and mechanical treatment, and he condemns the imprudence of engineers who use metals fresh from the forge or the mold for making pieces intended to bear a considerable strain. In particular he objects to the custom of subjecting to strain cold-drawn tubes, that is to say, metal twisted and deformed to a fatal extent, without being afterward tempered to correct its fragility. The limit of elasticity is yet very badly determined, and it may happen that it is exceeded in bodies so heterogeneous as metallurgical products, especially iron and steel. The author definitely remarks that this limit is very small in products made homogeneous by reheating. This opinion should not be forgotten, for our present means of investigation hardly permit us to follow the alterations that take place in metals through fatigue; thus it is well to observe the greatest prudence in the interpretation of results whose causes often escape us."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



"AN INCARNATION OF POETIC HARMONY"

FAMOUS actresses of an earlier generation were accustomed to prolong the time of their final public leave-taking by giving readings of the great scenes from Shakespeare's plays. This custom is now enacted in revival by Miss Ellen Terry, who, as Mr. William Winter, the veteran critic, puts it, "is now speaking in the principal cities, cor-



AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF ELLEN TERRY.

"She has rivals in specific walks of the drama, but, essentially, as a personality and as an actress, she stands alone."

dially welcomed wherever she appears, and always, as in the past, winning golden opinion and the hearts of her audience by the charm of her sympathetic and beautiful personality." This welcome was inaugurated in New York when on her first appearance a distinguished company of people assembled and Mr. Percy MacKaye read the following poem:

ELLEN TERRY

On her return to America

How shall we welcome back her image bright,
Who from our hearts has never been away?
They never lived who never loved a play,
Nor ever loved who loved not in delight.
Therefore to her who, in Dull-Care's despite,
Long since has taught the world's sad soul to pray
To saints of joy, we bring an homage gay
Of hearts made lighter by her own pure light.

Juliet of love, *Miranda* of the mind,
Katherine of quips, and beauty's *Rosalind*,
Truth's *Portia*, *Beatrice* the madcap merry,
All heroines wrought of the master's heart—
To these we bow, and these bow down to Art,
And Art to Time, and Time—to Ellen Terry.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin-Riggs applied to her the epithet that all agree is best descriptive of her wonderful personality in saying, "thou incarnation of poetic harmony." Mr. Winter having taken time to consider since this first appearance, is not outdone by the others in his tribute. In *Harper's Weekly* he writes:

"In the twenty-seven years which have passed since Miss Terry made her first appearance here (October 30, 1883, at the Star Theater, as *Queen Henrietta Maria*, in Wills's picturesque and pathetic play of 'King Charles I.'), many things have changed; but no considerable change is visible in her. Time has only touched with a pensive grace the affluent beauty which it had not the heart to spoil. Her figure is still imperial. Her movement still evinces the buoyant freedom of the curling wave. Her smile still flashes like a sudden sunbeam. Her rich voice is still a strain of music. Her gestures still possess the ease, breadth, and spontaneity which always made them absolutely appropriate and expressive. She still is Ellen Terry, the foremost inspirational actress of her time; a woman of authentic genius, whose dramatic art often exquisite, more often lawless and wild, derives an unpremeditated, enchanting felicity from her opulence of womanhood, tenderness of heart, unerring intuition, and passionate ardor of soul. Not in any period—as far as can be learned from historic records; certainly not in our period—has the stage presented such a striking example as is shown by Ellen Terry, of the union of wild genius with practical sense in the conduct of professional life, and



ELLEN TERRY AS LADY MACBETH,

Painted by Sargent.

"To see her as an actress," says Mr. Winter, "was to see a vital creature of beauty, passion, tenderness, and eloquence."

trained skill with vagrant, intuitive impulse in the art of dramatic expression. She has rivals in specific walks of the drama, but, essentially, as a personality and as an actress, she stands alone."

Over most, Mr. Winter has the advantage of long and intimate experience of the stage, and he calls the rôle of Miss Terry's varied achievements with such mastery of characterization as he alone seems to know the secret of, thus mollifying his verdict, not equally enthusiastic, of the actress in a new capacity. He writes:

"When she was on the stage, in her rightful, natural environment, she was the acknowledged queen: the supreme, unapproachable *Ophelia*; the perfect *Beatrice*; bewitching and pathetic beyond description as Goethe's *Margaret*; like a lily of loveliness as Tennyson's *Rosamund*; exquisite in the simplicity and purity, and heart-breaking in the ardent passion and natural, woman-like grief of Wills's *Olivia*; the incarnation of love not less than of mind as *Portia*; and the veritable rough diamond of humor and goodness as *Nance Oldfield*. The honor-roll of her fine artistic achievements would be a very long one, and full of light. On the lecture platform she is not able to reproduce those images of dramatic power and beauty which long ago she revealed in the theater and left as a benediction in the public remembrance. The most that she does as a lecturer is to impart an occasional suggestion of some of them—as in a recital of *Portia's* exposition of the quality of mercy.

"The public gain in listening to Miss Terry's discourses on Shakespeare has been, and will continue to be, the pleasure of mental and spiritual intercourse with a woman of fine temperament and rare physical charm. The actress has always been wonderfully skilful in her use of attire; it was not, as is customarily supposed, Burne-Jones who invented the Ellen Terry draperies, but Ellen Terry who devised them, and who inspired Burne-Jones to paint them; and, as she stands before the audience in her ample garniture of flowing white robes, gracefully disposed, she is impressive and fascinating. To see her as an actress was—and perhaps it would be again—to see a vital creature of beauty, passion, tenderness, and eloquence, a being, in *Cleopatra's* fine phrase, all 'fire and air.' But even to see her as a lecturer is a privilege. She is not, indeed, a good one; there is an art in lecturing, and as yet Miss Terry has not learned it. . . . She lacks the decisive, dominant quality of authority, being at times uneasy, hurried, flurried, and, at such times, therefore, ineffective. Her views, furthermore (such of them as I have heard or read), are often incorrect, generally commonplace, and, in the matter of thought, superficial. All the same it is better to see and hear Miss Terry again as a lecturer than not to see and hear her at all. Moreover, it is not improbable that she will acquire facility in this new professional vocation, as time passes and as practice insures an ease of method. Her hits, as a speaker, now, are mostly made by quick little flashes of piquant comment and sudden transitions of playful tone—as when, remarking on the historic doubt of Shakespeare's entire authorship of 'King Henry VIII.,' she 'just knows' that Shakespeare *did* write it, at least *Queen Catherine*, and thus jauntily laughs the scholarly commentators out of court."

Mr. Winter recommends Miss Terry, instead of lecturing, to "read or recite scenes from Shakespeare, as once she did in London, in association with Henry Irving, when they gave an impressive and eminently effective reading of 'Macbeth.'" He adds:

"The most illustrious of her female predecessors on the platform, Fanny Kemble and Charlotte Cushman, took this course and were brilliantly successful in it. To *act* is one thing; to *expound* is another; and the clangor of controversy that has been sounding on among commentators for two hundred years might well be accepted as a warning against unprepared adventure into the field of Shakespearian commentary, where indeed the speaker must 'speak by the card.'"

"The following words, instructive anywhere and certainly appropriate here, were written by the great actress, Fanny Kemble, one of the most intellectual women who have graced the modern stage:

"There is no reason whatever to expect that fine actors shall be necessarily profound commentators on the parts that they sustain most successfully, but rather the contrary," the reason being that "the dramatic faculty lies in a power of apprehension quicker than the disintegrating process of critical analysis, and when it is powerful and the organization fine, perception rather than reflection reaches the aim proposed."



MISS ELLEN TERRY OF TO-DAY.

As a lecturer, she is now with us "winning the hearts of her audiences by the charm of her sympathetic and beautiful personality."

THE POETS OF YESTER-YEAR

WHATEVER the discouragements that attend the producer and publisher of poetry, he may see rays of hope in one locality. That sturdy optimist, Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, gives us again his survey of a year's verse and sees in the twelvemonth that has passed still more ground for encouragement. Even this autumn, he finds, "good poetry has had its share of recognition from both publisher and public and seems to indicate that revival of taste which comes at intervals to English culture to honor poetic expression above all other forms of imaginative energy." The past decade, when sifted and examined, shows a body of work that provides a basis for more than local and national appreciation. Mr. Braithwaite's patriotism leads him to prophesy "that England that has had little or nothing to do with the younger generation of our poets, now that she has come through her Celtic and imperialistic singers to the end of her after-glow of the Victorian era, will look in the next generation to America for the glory of English verse." That he is not speaking

without warrant Mr. Braithwaite tries to show by quoting Miss May Sinclair, who "voiced practically this hope in her study of the three American poets, Moody, Torrence, and Robinson," and in adding to her words the "acclamations of the English critics over the work of Mr. Ezra Pound." Mr. Braithwaite's excellent summary of the past year (printed in the *Boston Transcript* for December 7) confines itself to the poetry appearing in *The Atlantic*, *Century*, *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, *McClure's*, and *Lippincott's*. From the total number he selects what he considers the "distinctive" poems of the year, these reaching seventy-eight. The canons which guide his selection are thus stated:

"I have not allowed any special sympathy with the subject to influence my choice. I have taken the poet's point of view and accepted his value of the theme he dealt with. The question was, How vital and compelling did he make it? The first test was the sense of pleasure the poem communicated; then to discover the secret or the meaning of the pleasure felt; and in doing so to realize how much richer I became in a knowledge of the purpose of life by reason of the poem's message. One will see that the success or failure in this depends upon the poet shaping his substance to the higher perfection of an art whose messengers are truth and beauty."

In the seventy-two numbers of the six monthly magazines above named 291 poems were printed in 1910. The catalog proceeds:

"The total number of poems printed in each magazine and the number of distinctive pieces are: *The Atlantic Monthly*, total 34, 12 of distinction; *Century*, total 69, 19 of distinction; *Scribner's*, total, 42, 13 of distinction; *Harper's*, total 62, 16 of distinction; *McClure's*, total 36, 9 of distinction; *Lippincott's*, total 48, 8 of distinction. The poems of distinction published in *The Atlantic Monthly*, with their titles and authors, are: 'The Nightingale Unheard,' by Josephine Preston Peabody; 'Lavender,' Katherine Tynan; 'With Cassock Black, Beret and Book,' and 'My Dearest, Fairest Hope' (from the group 'Little Gray Songs from St. Joseph's'), Grace Fallow Norton; 'The Turbine,' Harriet Monroe; 'The Colors at Cambridge,' Louise Imogen Guiney; 'The Daisies,' Francis Thompson; 'Emilia,' Ellen Angus French; 'A Fixt Idea,' Amy Lowell; 'Delight,' Alice Brown; 'The Valley of Vain Verses,' Henry Van Dyke; 'The Trumpet-Call,' Alfred Noyes.

"*Century*': 'The Year's End,' Timothy Cole; 'The Hetch-Hetchy,' Harriet Monroe; 'Kinchinunga,' Cale Young Rice; 'Mother Night,' James W. Johnson; 'To Her—Unspoken,' Amelia Josephine Burr; 'He Came So Beautifully Clad,' Richard Watson Gilder; 'After Copying Good Poetry,' Fannie Stearns Davis; 'Con Sordini,' John Carter' (this is the pseudonym of a young Englishman who while serving an excessive sentence for petty larceny in prison at Minneapolis wrote this remarkable poem; through the efforts of Mr. Robert U. Johnson, of *The Century*, and others, his pardon was secured from the Governor of Minnesota); 'Vickery's Mountain,' Edwin Arlington Robinson; 'Nested—On the Sussex Downs,' Hulbert Lullham; 'The Patient to the Doctor,' Witter Bynner; 'The Valley of the Stars,' Richard Watson Gilder; 'Seven Green Pools at Cintra,' Florence Wilkinson; 'The Teacher,' Edith M. Thomas; 'In Absence,' Charles T. Rogers; 'Water Fantasy,' Fannie Stearns Davis; 'They Said Unto Parrhasius: "Take Away,"' O. W. Firkins; 'To Wordsworth,' Nancy Byrd Turner; 'If Love Were Always Laughter,' Anne Johnston Crim.

"*Scribner's*': 'Lines Written in a Book of Garden Verse,' William Aspenwall Bradley; 'Pasa Thalassa Thalassa,' Edwin Arlington Robinson; 'Hymn for the Vigil-at-Arms,' Benjamin R. C. Low; 'Comrades,' George Edward Woodberry; 'Lilith,' Amelia Josephine Burr; 'How Annadale Went Out,' Edwin Arlington Robinson; 'The Long Lane,' Josephine Preston Peabody; 'Gemma to Dante,' Katherine Fullerton; 'Where Love Is,' Amelia Josephine Burr; 'Exit,' Edwin Arlington Robinson; 'Constancy,' Minor Watson; 'Who Follow the Flag,' Henry Van Dyke; 'A Memorial Tablet,' Florence Wilkinson; 'The Vision of Cædmon,' E. Sutton.

"*Harper's*': 'The Satin Shoes,' Thomas Hardy; 'A Voice in the Forest,' Madison Cawein; 'Wise,' Lizette Wordsworth Reese; 'Father,' Alice D. Wood; 'The Morning-Glory,' Florence Earle Coates; 'In Killarney,' Marie Van Vorst; 'The Lovers of Marchald,' Majorie L. C. Pickthall; 'Et Ego in Arcadia,' Witter Bynner; 'An Epitaph of Egypt,' Ethel M. Hewitt; 'Blue Flower,' Richard Le Gallienne; 'To Song,' Thomas S. Jones, Jr.; 'Duet,' Witter Bynner; 'Summer Shadow,' Richard Le Gallienne; 'The City's Cry,' Fannie Stearns Davis; 'Half-Way to Happiness,' Helen Hay Whitney; 'The Shining Path,' Richard Le Gallienne.

"*McClure's*': 'The Neighbors,' Theodosia Garrison; 'The Doves,' Katharine Tynan; 'Vintage,' Witter Bynner; 'A Memory,' Katharine Tynan; 'A Little Boy's Lullaby,' Brian Hooker; 'Love of Friends,' Anon.; 'To a Friend of Boyhood Lost at Sea,' Alfred Noyes; 'To a Certain Country House in Time of Change,' William Butler Yeats; 'The Things that Endure,' Florence Wilkinson.

"*Lippincott's*': 'Maureen,' Agnes I. Hanrahan; 'The King of Dreams,' Clinton Scollard; 'Now the Spring is Waking,' E. Nesbit; 'To Sir Ernest H. Shackleton,' H. M. G.; 'Rosies,'

Agnes I. Hanrahan; 'The Little Boy Visits Grandma,' S. Marie Talbot; 'In the Rain,' David Potter; 'Che Faro Senza Euridice,' Florence Earle Coates."

What Mr. Braithwaite calls "an anthology for 1910" consists of forty-four of the above seventy-eight. Of these, five are reprinted in our department of "Current Poetry." Proceeding:

"The titles and authors of the poems selected for the Magazine Anthology are: 'The Nightingale Unheard,' Josephine Preston Peabody; 'Lavender,' Katharine Tynan; 'With Cassock Black, Beret and Book,' and 'My Dearest, Fairest Hope,' Grace Fallow Norton; 'The Turbine,' Harriet Monroe; 'The Colors at Cambridge,' Louise Imogen Guiney; 'The Daisies,' Francis Thompson; 'Emilia,' Ellen Angus French; 'A Fixt Idea,' Amy Lowell; 'The Valley of Vain Verses,' Henry Van Dyke; 'The Trumpet-Call,' Alfred Noyes; 'The Year's End,' Timothy Cole; 'The Hetch-Hetchy,' Harriet Monroe; 'Kinchinunga,' Cale Young Rice; 'To Her—Unspoken,' Amelia Josephine Burr; 'After Copying Good Poetry,' Fannie Stearns Davis; 'Con Sordini,' John Carter; 'To Wordsworth,' Nancy Byrd Turner; 'Pasa Thalassa Thalassa,' Edwin Arlington Robinson; 'Hymn for the Vigil-at-Arms,' Benjamin R. C. Low; 'Comrades,' George Edward Woodberry; 'Lilith,' Amelia Josephine Burr; 'Vickery's Mountain,' Edwin Arlington Robinson; 'Gemma to Dante,' Katherine Fullerton; 'A Memorial Tablet,' Florence Wilkinson; 'The Vision of Cædmon,' E. Sutton; 'The Satin Shoes,' Thomas Hardy; 'Wise,' Lizette Wordsworth Reese; 'Father,' Alice D. Wood; 'The Morning-Glory,' Florence Earle Coates; 'The Lovers of Marchald,' Majorie L. C. Pickthall; 'Et Ego in Arcadia,' Witter Bynner; 'An Epitaph of Egypt,' Ethel M. Hewitt; 'Blue Flower,' Richard Le Gallienne; 'To Song,' Thomas S. Jones, Jr.; 'Half-Way to Happiness,' Helen Hay Whitney; 'The Shining Path,' Richard Le Gallienne; 'The Neighbors,' Theodosia Garrison; 'A Memory,' Katharine Tynan; 'To a Friend of Boyhood Lost at Sea,' Alfred Noyes; 'To a Certain Country House in Time of Change,' William Butler Yeats; 'The King of Dreams,' Clinton Scollard; 'To Sir Ernest H. Shackleton,' H. M. G.; 'Rosies,' Agnes I. Hanrahan."

THE SINGER OF YOUTH

ROMANCE and youth have their glorification in the work of Alfred de Musset. But it is in the Gallic sense, a writer hastens to declare, lest it be taken that our tastes do not, in his phrase, "prefer the sweet seriousness of the English muses." De Musset has been honored in France the past month in centenary celebrations (he was born December 11, 1810) and with a monument designed by Moncel, the sculptor. "All the dreams of French romanticism are recalled by the centenary of Alfred de Musset," says Mr. Lewis Piaget Shanks, in *The Dial* (Chicago), "for the life of this poet might be said to typify the history of the Romantic School." The salient facts of his life and their significance for his time are given in these words:

"Never did the genius of 'Young France' come to such a sudden flowering as in 1830; and this spirit of youth Musset personifies in all its vivid brevity. A nervous, precociously brilliant boy, he recited his first verses, at seventeen, in the *salon* of Charles Nodier; and the long-haired Romanticists petted and spoiled the youth, unconscious that he was to become their *enfant terrible*. Famous at twenty, Musset lived the life of a dandy, dividing his time between society, his café, and the writing of Byronic verses. A gay young Epicurean, he remained heart-whole and fancy-free until he met George Sand, in his twenty-second year. How he fell in love with that passionate Egeria, eight years his senior, and how his fickle muse betrayed and abandoned him within the year, every one knows in this age of literary gossip; and every one knows how this catastrophe gave us Musset's greatest poems, written in anguish and blotted with his tears. The permanent effects of this experience upon the poet's character have been variously estimated, some critics entirely absolving George Sand from blame; but however that may be, it is true that Musset never outgrew his disillusionment. A victim of Romantic ideals, we find him, at thirty, exhausted in mind and shipwrecked in morals, yet destined none the less to drag his genius for sixteen years

through Paris gutters, until the curtain fell upon the sordid tragedy.

"It is not an edifying story, especially in its pitiful ending. A veritable spoiled child, as M. Faguet calls him, Alfred de Musset remained a spoiled child to the end of his days. To a nature such as his, life itself could teach little or nothing. A voluptuary as well as a dreamer, all that he got out of his search after happiness was a philosophy of disillusion; and his was a despair which lacked the force to take refuge in the objective world. He could not cry with Candide, 'Il faut cultiver notre jardin' [We must cultivate our garden]. And so we feel that one thing was lacking to his destiny—the early death which consecrates a poet as dear to the gods. Why was he not taken away at thirty, to join the immortal company of Chatterton, Keats, and Shelley? Alas for Musset, in his later years his poetic muse had all but left him, and the muse of debauch rarely beguiled his pen."

Middle age was reached before death claimed him, "yet for all this, for all that he died at forty-six, Alfred de Musset takes his place in the history of French literature as the poet of youth." It wells up, says Mr. Shanks, in his early plays and verses, "like the sap of April—youth in all its exuberance, effervescent with energy, overflowing with the restless fancies of an awakened imagination and a quenchless curiosity." Further:

"All of youth's thirst for experience burns in the early work of Alfred de Musset. All of youth's changing moods are there—sentiment, passion, and revolt; and, playing over all, the prankish humor of a young faun. Even opposites find place in its variety of moods, for in that first volume are revealed a lighter-hearted Don Juan and a lesser Lamartine. 'En littérature on est toujours fils de quelqu'un' [In literature one is always the son of some one]; and Byron, we must remember, lay beside Shakespeare and Schiller on the *table de nuit* of the French Romanticists. Musset, however, never consciously imitated any one; indeed, he did not need to. There were so many themes to weave into plays or poems: love and life, and all the emotions of youth. There were so many moods, so many measures; and his lute knew them all in turn. All the wit and mischief of the Paris gamin bubble up in the 'Ballade à la Lune'; all the fervor of a boy's revolt against conventions overflows in 'Mardoche' and 'Les Marrons du feu.' There is melancholy, too, in some of his verses; but we need not take it very seriously. 'It is so pleasant to think oneself unhappy,' says Musset in his autobiographical novel, when one is only empty and bored.' Lamartine, of course, had made pessimism fashionable, and no one could escape it in 1830; but if our

young poet yielded a moment to its spell, his real attitude may be seen in his hero *Rafael*, who has rejected melancholy and 'given his life to the lazy god of Fancy.' In fact, *Don Rafael* is no other than his creator Musset, in all the pride and spirit of his twentieth year.

"Of course, all of these early poems deal with love. Inexperienced as yet, Musset already reveals his temperament; through all the objectless passion of these verses we see the disillusionment that must come. At twenty-two, his knowledge of love is mainly literary and if we turn for its sources to his favorite books, we shall find that they were the *Decameron* and 'Manon Lescaut,' the novels of Crébillon and Louvet de Couvray. Such, alas, was Musset's early reading; and this is why our poet's ideal of love, as it appears throughout his plays and poems, reveals itself as a curious mixture of Romantic aspiration and the pagan spirit of the Regency or of the Renaissance.

"Such is the Musset before George Sand. The Musset that came after is a more tragic figure, and the love he sings, in the splendid 'Nuits' that voice his passion and his despair, is now a terrible reality. No wilful fancy of a sensuous imagination is this, but love in the presence, burning with all the passionate regret of a wrecked hope and a shattered ideal. In 'Souvenir' we have a calmer mood, love in its regret for a past idealized by time; and in the matchless stanzas to la Malibran, love thrilled with the tragedy of death and the longing for an immortal life."

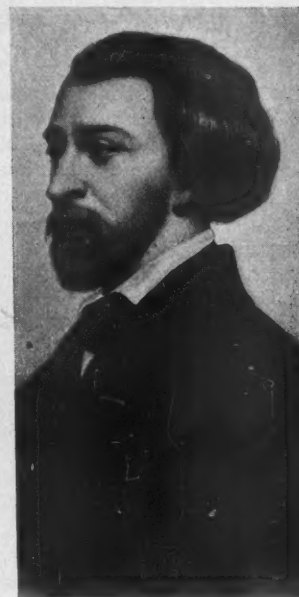
We can see now why Musset was the idol of his contemporaries, says the writer. "We can understand why his admirers once outnumbered Victor Hugo's." Finally:

"We realize why his comedies and dramatic proverbs, in which he catches a breath of the true Shakespearian fancy, still hold their own upon the boards of the Comédie Française.

"It is not enough to be admired," he says in one of his poems, "one must be loved too." Alfred de Musset was both admired and loved. "The favorite poet of France," as Taine called him years ago, his popularity, temporarily obscured by the symbolists and the Banville school, lies safe in the hearts of the older generation.

"No permanent eclipse can fall upon this singer of youth. No change of literary fashion can overthrow a poet who, dandy of letters as he was, never wrote a line save in absolute sincerity to his mood. We wonder so often, when reading Victor Hugo, whether his finest flights are not merely feats of rhetorical *maestria*. Not so with Musset. . . .

"When death overtook him, in May, 1857, Alfred de Musset was ready. Tired and disillusioned, worn out with life as he had conceived it, he closed his eyes at last with the words: '*Enfin je vais dormir.*'"



ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Of whom it is said that because he is the poet of youth no "permanent eclipse" can fall upon him.



CENTENARY MONUMENT TO DE MUSSET.

Designed by the sculptor Moncel, it was recently set up in Paris amid splendid ceremonies in which their greatest literary and dramatic artists took part.



HOW WREN "DANCED BEFORE THE LORD"

ONE OF THE shocking sights to our foreign visitors is the way our great cities dwarf its church-spires. Mr. Henry James express his feeling amounting almost to stupefaction when told that Trinity's spire was thus nullified by a soaring building erected by Trinity's own corporation. We are perhaps coming, as the only alternative, to build in the Byzantine style, without spires, as Dr. Parkhurst's new church has been done. Yet there is a poetry to church spires that we thus sacrifice, and this attribute of these heaven-pointing edifices devised by Wren, is shown us by Elia W. Peattie in the December *Harper's Bazar*. Wren, says this writer, had a joy in creation as full of sweetness as any of the Florentine artists who were "unable to divorce their religion and their art." He took "London, devastated by fanaticism and philistinism and fire," and decorated it "with an ingenuity of fancy a 'sacred orgy' of builder's craft—which Carpaccio or Giorgione might have envied." As he says:

"Wren, after receiving his degree at Oxford, began his activities as a professor of astronomy, and he may have learned from the heavens something of the fascination of variety; even as the immutable laws of that farther universe may have deepened in him a valuation of the laws of true building, which, quite as much as his originality, have won and held for him the reputation of being one of the greatest architects of Christendom.

"He was a prejudiced, obstinate, inspired genius; a man who had to have his wilful way, who saw in the Gothic only a degeneration from the classic, and who, being allowed to work after his own fashion, gave to London over fifty churches, and amid the blackened ruins of her city threw up a bewildering number of unique spires which breathe of worship and of joyful faith.

"Nor is it London alone which loves these spires. All the world loves them; Christians see in them an elate spirit which redeems the austerity of their belief; and students of cities recognize them for the thing that, above all others, distinguishes London, at first glance, architecturally speaking, from the other capitals of the world.

"Wren was responsible for the epic outlines of St. Paul's, but while this won for him credit of an enduring sort, his fame rests rather more upon the lyric expressions of his genius—upon these little spires which surprise and enchant the wanderer at almost every turn; and which, hung with scarfs of fog, or bathed in pale sunshine, or wonderful by moonlight, betray the humanness and impulse, the unrestraint and ecstasy of the true lover of his art.

"Mr. T. Francis Bumpus says—and he is, no doubt, quite justified—that, in such esteem does London hold these spires, 'it may almost be supposed that if the city churches happened to be the veritable old structures which were swept away by the great fire, and which would be so venerable to-day, with all their medieval traditions hanging thick upon them, the desire to protect them would be a feebleness rather than that which

brought the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society into existence, to protest in the face of the world, even when protest might no longer have hope to avail, against the sacrilegious touch which would spoil them for the sake of money.'

"The handicap which the English suffer from when they essay artistic expression is a temperamental one. Reserve is a point of honor with her gentlemen, and from the thrall of this her artists have much labor to escape. But Wren was a free spirit. He could circumvent whole committees to achieve the sort of dome or cupola, tower or lantern, he had visioned. Arthur Symonds did not have Wren in mind when he wrote the following lines, but if the buoyant spirit of the architect, wandering in templed groves or down city streets made worshipful with towers erected to the glory of God, could read them, would Wren not call Symonds brother?

Let every man be artist of his days,
And carve into his life his own caprice:
And, as the supreme Artist does not cease
Laboring always in his starry ways,
Work without pause, gladly, and ask no man
If this be right or wrong; man has to do
One thing, the thing he can;
Work without fear, and to thyself be true.

Wren left his interiors simple and his façades inconspicuous, leaving "a disproportionate amount of the funds to be expended upon the steeple." The writer remarks somewhat facetiously that "in the present day our comfortable Protestant congregations would protest violently against the edifices of such severity as those Wren planned, in order that the architect might 'dance before the Lord,' so to speak, with a tower that should have no function save to make men rejoice through the generations." But Wren, we are told, "worried little about the proprieties." "He had an obsession of beauty, and his pagan delight in it, translated into Christian qualities by accident of birth and training, made him eschew the counsels of the judicious and transcend them by the divine instinct of genius." Of some of them we read:

"By common consent the tallest and finest of Wren's steeples are those of St. Mary-le-Bow; St. Bride's, Fleet Street; Christ Church, Newgate Street; St. Vedast's, Foster Lane; and St. Magnus, London Bridge. These steeples, like all of those which Wren built, rise directly from the ground and do not merely surmount the roof of a building. His custom was to build a square tower undiminished up to half its length, increasing the decoration as the tower mounted, till, from the bare stem of his tree blossomed the foliage and flowers of his adorable fancy. Certain of the towers, as, for example, that of St. Mary-le-Bow, offers a different plan in each of its five stories; St. Bride's is an octagon;

St. Vedast's an arrangement of concave quadrants; St. Magnus's has a square tower surmounted by an octagonal turret capped by a dome.

"One of the first things the sentimental American does is to go down Cheapside to hear Bow bells. And indeed, it is quite worth your while to wait in the rain if needs must be, letting London moisture permeate you and London 'blacks' pepper you, to hear the full hour chime and to realize that you stand at the core of London's heart. . . .

"Of all the steeples Wren built in his heroic efforts to resuscitate the city, none has been admired so universally as that of



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THE CENTER OF LONDON.

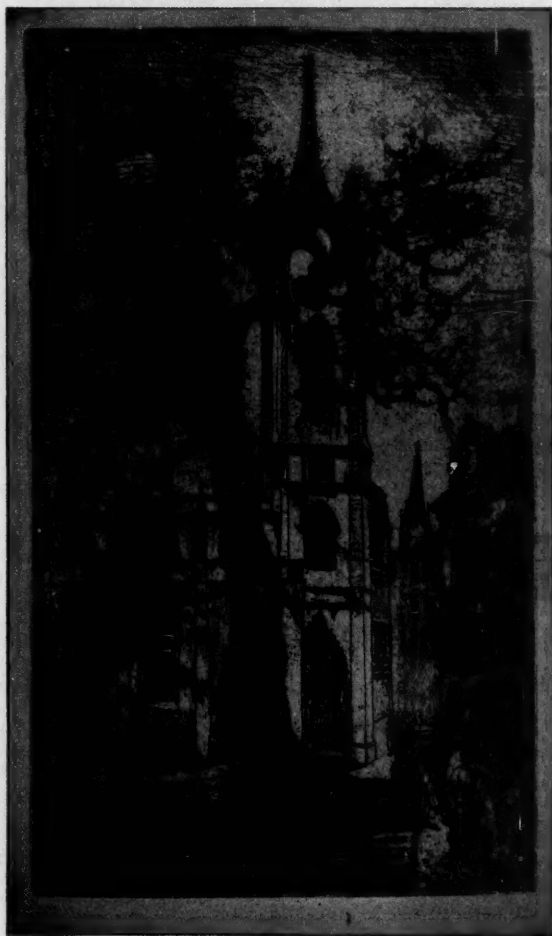
Wren's Church with its finest steeple, known the world over as "Bow Bells."

St. Mary-le-Bow. It is a square tower of Portland cement, with three stories, the third of which is decorated with Ionic pilasters. Above rises the beautiful belfrey, a circular dome with finials, each supporting a vase at the angles of the balustrade. A circular dome surmounted by a stone cylinder surrounded by Corinthian columns rises to terminate in another dome beneath the lantern. After that, the spire rises, with its weather-vane shaped after the fashion of a dragon—London's dragon, dear to her as St. Mark's lions to the Venetian. . . .

"Praise of an extreme sort has been given to St. Dunstan's in the East, but some recent critics are inclined to rebuke this enthusiasm. They see evidences of a compromise with the Gothic which shows Wren at his worst. These are fine points and the irresponsible layman is not called upon to consider them. It is a romantic tower, with a door in the first story, windows in the second, a clock in the third, and windows again in the fourth—the sort of a tower which might properly figure in a fairy-tale. Some say that Jane Wren, the daughter of the architect, suggested it, and there is some primordial quality of utter naturalness about it which makes this story not improbable. There are true poets of but one poem; and it may be that young Jane Wren, who was to die before this tower was finished, uttered her architectural imaginings in this picturesque structure. . . .

"The tower of St. Clement Danes, midway of the Strand, is graceful and fanciful, and is fashioned of brick with stone dressings. Its height is only eighty-eight feet, but it fits so well the place it occupies, and is so familiar a spectacle to London eyes, that to pass it by without mention is a sort of rudeness not to be tolerated. It is old—very old. King Canute sat in it. At least he did if he went to church."

But London has been prodigal of her riches in this field, for we read of no less than sixteen Wren churches that "have been sacrificed to the demands of the brisk modern town."



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ST. DUNSTAN'S BY BILLINGSGATE.

Some say that Jane Wren, the daughter of the architect, suggested the style of this steeple.

OUR RELIGIOUS DESPOTISMS

MODERN despotism has come out in modern religions, says Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who finds an anomaly, of course, in all aspects of life. Religion is only one with politics and sociology in this respect. "Our public phraseology conceals the biggest facts of to-day—the huge impersonality of capital, the huge respectability of Socialists." The death of Mrs. Eddy leads Mr. Chesterton to reflect that not only the religion she founded but that controlled by General



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THE DIVIDER OF TRAFFIC.

St. Clement Danes stands midway in the Strand.

Booth is a huge despotism; and that these realities exist "while all the million modern pens can be heard noisily scribbling about democracy." If there was one thing reiterated and reechoed in all our papers, pamphlets, and books, he avers, it was that the coming religion must be a "free religion." He writes in *The Illustrated London News*:

"Whatever else it was (people said), it must avoid the old mistake of rule and regimentation, of dogmas launched from an international center of authority sitting on a central throne. No pope must control the preacher—no council, even; it was doubtful whether any church or congregation had the right. All the idealistic journalism of the nineteenth century, the journalism of such men as Mr. Stead or Mr. Massingham, repeated, like a chime of bells, that the new creed must be the creed of souls set free.

"And all the time the new creeds were growing up. The one or two genuine religious movements of the nineteenth century had come out of the soul of the nineteenth century; and they were despotic from top to bottom. General Booth had based a big theological revival on the pure notion of military obedience. In title and practise he was far more papal than a pope. A pope is supreme, like a judge; he says the last word. But the General was supreme—like a general. He said the first word, which was also the last; he initiated all the activities, gave orders for all the enthusiasms. The idealistic Liberal journalists

like Mr. Stead fell headlong into the trap of this tremendous autocracy, still faintly shrieking that the Church of the future must be free. It might be said of this great modern crusade that its military organization was an accident. It is one of the glories of Mrs. Eddy to have proved that it was not an accident."

After General Booth's success in England, the next striking incident in Protestant history was Mrs. Eddy's success in America. A point that the writer proceeds to elaborate:

"For Christian Science also grew up in a world deafened with discussions about free churches and unfettered faith. Christian Science also grew up as despotic as Kehama, and much more despotic than Hildebrand. The tyrannies of popes, real and legendary, make a long list in certain controversial works. But can any one tell me of any pope who forbade anything to be said in any of his churches except quotations from a work written by himself? Can any one tell me of a pope who forbade his bulls to be translated, lest they should be mis-translated? Religion is the subconsciousness of an age. Our age has been superficially chattering about change and freedom. But subconsciously it has believed far too much in barbaric and superstitious authority; it has worshiped strong men, it has asked for protection in everything; this can be seen in its two most genuine expressions—its novels and its new creeds. The great free, progressive modern intellect, through all the abysses of its being, has asked to be kicked. General Booth and Mrs. Eddy have kicked it; and serve it right.

"I do not agree with the moderns either in the extreme anarchy of their theory or in the extreme autocracy of their practice. I even have the feeling that if they had a few more dogmas they might have a few less decrees. I merely point out that what we say when we are criticizing churches is startlingly different from what we do when we are making churches; and that this illustrates the failure of our phraseology. We are struggling and entangled in a fallen language, like men in the folds of a fallen tent."

WHERE CHRISTIANITY NEGATIVES ITSELF

ASKED if Christianity is Christian the answer furnished by a leading religious weekly is "Yes" and "No." "It is easy enthusiastically to say 'Yes' and at the same time as positively to say 'No,'" declares *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York). The arguments that support the affirmative are naturally implicit in the system of Christian confession; but some things exist in the world of reality that negative the profession of those nations and individuals that bear the Christian name. These are summarized by the journal here quoted, which looks first at the great contradiction of nations holding to militarism on the one hand while it professes meekness and lowliness of spirit on the other. We read:

"Is Christianity Christian? No. So long as this horrible specter of militarism, with its emphasis upon iron instead of good-will, upon force instead of love, upon nationalism instead of human brotherhood, upon destruction instead of justice, overshadows all sweeter, finer things, all science, culture and ideals, all happy, joyous life, in the Christian countries of the world, laying intolerable burdens upon peoples who have no enemies in the world, keeping hatreds, strifes, and jealousies alive, Christianity is not Christian. Think of two so-called Christian nations, Great Britain and Germany, going on to-day piling up huge war-ships by the half-dozen or more a year with which to destroy each other. England sick with poverty, paupers walking her streets in swarms, and she spending \$250,000,000 this year on armament! As Mr. Lloyd-George said the other day, taking one dollar a week off every family's wages to build implements of mass murder. What most impresses a Japanese or Chinese in his tour through Christian Europe as the most conspicuous product of our Christianity? Big guns. And all this the Church could stop immediately were it Christian."

Another negative to the Christian profession touches the holiness of the profession of the brotherhood of man with even

more of irony than that which affects the profession of the brotherhood of nations. Thus:

"Is Christianity Christian? No. Not while it sits supinely by in its great wealth—for it has most of the wealth of the world inside its churches—and lets little children, because of human greed, be dwarfed and stunted in mines and shops and factories, and lets little boys shiver on the streets through stormy winter nights with papers or messages, and lets thousands of little children go underfed, while one man pays \$100,000 for a dinner-set to use in his vulgar house three or four times a year to entertain already overfed people, and lets thousands more die from tuberculosis because they can get neither food nor air nor light. All this while thousands of its profest followers squander great sums on eating and drinking and living far, far beyond even extremest comfort, spending more on a ball or a dinner or sports than would suffice to run a business giving lucrative employment for a whole year. While Christianity permits this without crying shame through all the streets of the land it is not Christian."

A third negative brings up the controversy between Christianity and Socialism:

"Is Christianity Christian? No. We want to be fair here. We believe that thousands of good Christians all over the world and the great majority of pastors—at least, those pastors who lead and think—bear very heavily upon their hearts the poverty of the world and the uncertainty and dread of coming poverty that is always hanging over the heads of our millions of workers. Our Socialist friends are quite mistaken in accusing the Church as a whole of hypocrisy because its leaders do not attempt the amelioration of the economic condition by Socialist measures. We believe that there is hardly a clergyman in this land who would not become a Socialist to-morrow could he see plainly that it would bring in the kingdom of good-will, happiness, and justice. On the other hand, did Christianity have the real spirit of Christ it would not permit some terrible things to exist. It has the money had it only the spirit, and it has some methods at hand which it could use at once had it the passion for the unshepherded world its Master had. Somehow, in some way, the Church, were it really Christian, would insist that business be so reorganized that girls would not be driven onto the streets, as they are in great cities, to eke out insufficient incomes; that men would not have to work for wages on which families can not decently subsist; that men would not have to live with poverty only a day off if work fails or sickness comes, and with constant dread of an uncared-for old age. Many Christians are doing everything in their power to relieve this condition of things. Many employers are making employees cooperators and establishing pension systems. But so long as this terrible state of things persists in the heart-sickening degree it now does in our great cities, and still more in the cities of Europe, Christianity is not completely Christian. This much should, however, be said in this last sentence. That the Christian Church is addressing itself to the abolishing of war, industrial slavery, economic justice, the sin of luxury, the race animosities that are so unchristian in their very inception, the social problems, and all other evils that destroy God's little children, Christ's brothers and sisters, and deprive them of that happy life that belongs to the kingdom of God."

On the other hand Christianity is Christian, because—

"It has put a new spirit into the heart of man, and while that spirit has not found universal expression by any means it has permeated all humanity and has exemplified itself in thousands of prophetic souls, torch-bearers, saviors, apostles of love, brotherhood, and justice, leaders into new worlds, in every generation and in every land. One could not enumerate these leaders and lovers of men it has produced from John the beloved to Tolstoy, even those whose names are known to all men, without a year at his command. This new spirit has reproduced itself in innumerable institutions. The Church which, with all its defalcations from its simple faith and mission, has yet rendered a beautiful ministry to its innumerable hosts; the free schools and colleges which, with all their constant tendency toward formalism, are not only direct products of Christianity, but gates into life for many souls; the hospitals, the philanthropic societies, the great organizations of young men, the homes and the reform societies of a thousand names. But, added to all this, this new spirit has manifested itself in a new law of life—the law of friendliness and service often sacrificial service, in millions of souls."



INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE



THE BOND MARKET IN THE NEW YEAR

FINANCIAL interests have been anticipating for the early part of the new year better activity in the bond market consequent on the dividend and interest disbursements which are estimated to make a total of \$226,000,000. Indications of this were already to be observed among individuals in the third week of December, and it was predicted that the savings-banks would, in January, make considerable purchases. Since July last these institutions, says the *New York Evening Post*, "have been virtually out of the market," their investments having been chiefly made in real estate loans at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. One reason for the popularity of real estate loans with them has been the fact that they rarely have to mark down values, whereas, with railway and other corporation bonds, they must constantly revise the valuation on such securities, according to the quotations. It is believed that unusual efforts will be made by the bond houses to interest savings-banks in bonds as soon as the January dividends have been credited to their depositors.

From London comes an encouraging word for high-class American railroad bonds. It appears in *The Financial Times*, which sees ground for faith in the predictions of a more active market for these bonds, inasmuch as "the very causes which retard the return of confidence in stocks may lead to an improved demand for bonds." Stocks, in the judgment of this newspaper, are likely to be held back from a return of confidence, by the pending freight-rates question, the delayed Supreme Court decision in the anti-trust cases, fears of further legislation, and

a general falling-off in industrial business. The writer intimates that it will not be to new issues of bonds that the investor will turn so much as to older and more familiar ones, "which are, undoubtedly, first class." The writer adds:

"It is as well to remember that when a revival takes place, the improvement in stock values is very much greater than the improvement in bond values, a fact which gives convertible bonds, when they are sufficiently well secured and can be bought at a low scale of prices, an especial attraction. There are now a large number of convertible bonds to choose from, but for those who are not attracted by the chance of profit which conversion rights afford and prefer to select well-secured bonds for permanent investment, there are now excellent opportunities for making what we should regard as absolutely safe investments to return from a little over 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and such investments are likely to show some small improvement in capital value, which, if the capital is only being placed for six months or a year, will materially increase the yield.

"The caution displayed recently by English investors with respect to American railroad stocks has been amply justified by the event, but we think they would be wrong to entirely neglect the field for investment which American railroad bonds present in sufficient variety to satisfy almost every investor's requirements."

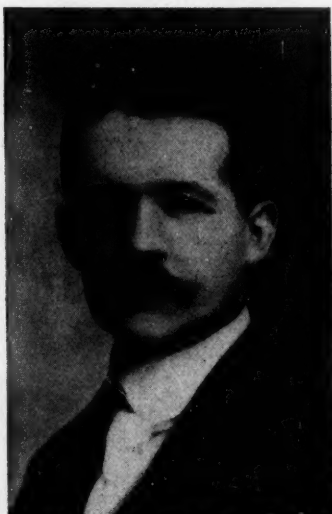
Writing on December 20, the financial editor of the *New York Evening Post* noted, as a feature of the December bond market at that time, "the variety of issues dealt in." In that sense the market was "broader than, perhaps, at any time previously this year," altho there remained "much to be wished for." Should the bond market become

actually a broad and active one, the writer predicted that the railroads would be found "willing to borrow capital in large amounts and spend it enthusiastically." This would be the case, in spite of all complaints as to Governmental interference and whether freight rates were advanced or not.

On December 21 the bond market, said the *New York Times* "showed further improvement and expanded to about \$3,000,000, one of the few times in a long while when the total exceeded the figures of the previous year."

Private sales of investment bonds have, of late, been numerous. These, of course, are not reflected in the reports of the Stock Exchange. So great at all times in recent years have been private sales that B. Nathan Moran declares in *The Banker's Magazine* that the real market for bonds is not to be found in the Stock Exchange, but in sales by bond houses "over the counter," a business which, each day, "largely exceeds the total volume of dealings on the Exchange." On the Exchange a few bonds have their best market, and a number of active issues are largely traded in there, but the rank and file of issues and the big blocks are sold "over the counter."

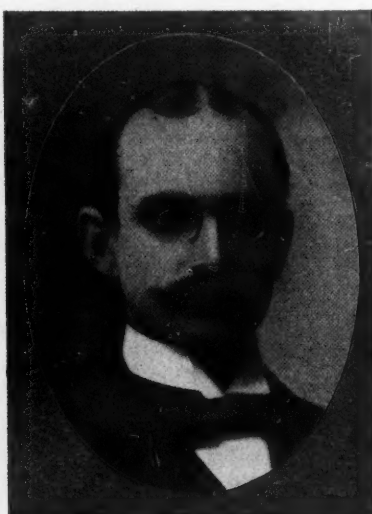
Late years have seen in this department of the bond business great development, and hence has resulted a large increase in the number of bond houses. Not many years ago practically all bond business was done by a small number of firms possess of large capital, and having practically a monopoly of new issues, but now the houses which deal in bonds "can be counted by the dozen, many of them having great capital and resources." There are also many small firms whose influence is becoming more



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GEORGE W. PERKINS.

Mr. Perkins on January 1, after ten years of service, will retire as Mr. Morgan's partner, in order to extend in business organizations a system of profit-sharing between capital and labor. He was born in Chicago in 1862. For many years he was a vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and has been prominent in the affairs of the United States Steel and other corporations.



WILLIAM H. PORTER.

Mr. Porter on January 1 will become a partner of Mr. Morgan. He was born in Vermont in 1861. For eight years he was a clerk in the Fifth Avenue Bank and for seven years vice-president of the Chase National Bank. In 1898 he became vice-president of the Chemical Bank, and in 1903 president of the Chemical Bank. For two years he has been President of the Clearing House. He was recently reelected Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce.



THOMAS W. LAMONT.

Mr. Lamont on January 1 will become a partner of Mr. Morgan. He was born in Claverack, N. Y., in 1870, the son of a clergyman, and was graduated from Harvard in 1892. For several years he was on the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*. In 1903 he became secretary and treasurer of the Bankers' Trust Company, and afterward vice-president. In 1909, when Mr. Davison entered the Morgan firm, Mr. Lamont succeeded him as vice-president of the First National Bank.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S RETIRING PARTNER AND HIS TWO NEW PARTNERS.

important every day, while banks and trust companies all over the country have taken up this branch of business and many have well-organized bond departments. By means of an extensive wire system houses "find themselves linked with practically every important center in the country." They employ salesmen in order to secure customers for bonds, altho it is not many years since a bond house would have thought it "beneath its dignity" to send out salesmen with these wares.

RAILWAY GROSS EARNINGS

Railroads in their gross earnings, considered collectively, "are showing diminishing amounts of gain," says *The Financial Chronicle*, while in some instances losses are reported. Normally, substantial gains in gross are necessary, in order to offset large augmentations in expenses due to increased capitalization, advances in wages, and other items. For the month of November, forty-five roads operating a total of 87,809 miles, or somewhat more than one-third of the total mileage of the country, showed an increase of \$1,690,055, or 2.48 per cent. Thirteen roads reported losses in gross, with "diminishing activity in trade." The losses "come almost entirely from the grain-carrying roads," Southern roads making a "very good showing on account of their larger cotton traffic." The greater part of the losses by grain-carrying roads occurred at "the spring-wheat points," and followed a diminishing yield of spring wheat in the Northwest. *Bradstreet's*, commenting on these returns, calls attention to the fact that few of them cover the operations of roads traversing the chief industrial sections, and conjectures that, if reports from such sections were at hand, the statements might be still less favorable.

SEASONED DIVIDEND-PAYERS

A class of railroad stocks to which much attention is directed in financial circles, because of the low prices at which they have been selling, is what are known as the "seasoned dividend-payers," the rates of dividend having been 6 and 7 per cent. Of the 6-per-cent. stocks of this class, the most active in recent years have been Atchison, now selling at about 101, Baltimore and Ohio at 106, New York Central at 112, Southern Pacific at 114, and Pennsylvania at 129. A curious feature of these quotations is the wide range from 101 for Atchison to 129 for Pennsylvania, altho all these roads are paying 6 per cent.

The reason for the differences is not alone a question of the safety of the rate, altho this in part accounts for the lower prices; market conditions, including what *The Financial World* calls "the technical attitude of speculative markets," also enters into the price. As to Atchison, it is known to be in need of additional capital for branch lines and double tracks, and that the volume of its common stock has been considerably increased by the conversion of 4-per-cent. and 5-per-cent. bonds into stock paying 6 per cent. As to Baltimore and Ohio, there is not much stock in the market, a large mass being held in Germany. As to the Southern Pacific, "No doubt about the 6-per-cent. dividend exists." The railroad earns over 13 per cent., so that, even with a reduced income, it could keep on paying its dividend. Some uncertainty exists, however, as to the future relations of this road to the Union

Pacific, growing out of the suit of the Government to separate the two systems, the success of which would oblige the Union Pacific to sell its enormous holdings of Southern Pacific stock. As to Pennsylvania, no doubt exists as to the permanency of the 6-per-cent. dividend. Indeed, it is not unlikely that a dividend of 7 per cent. may be declared in a not remote future. This stock has a decided investment character, nearly one-half of its shareholders being women.

The 7-per-cent. seasoned dividend-payers are Northern Pacific, now selling at about 116, St. Paul at about 123, Great Northern Preferred at 124, Soo at 135, Louisville and Nashville at 145, and Chicago and Northwestern at 142. Here is a range from lowest to highest of 29 points. The weakness in Northern Pacific and Great Northern has been ascribed to constant rumors as to reduced dividends, altho these statements have been denied by Mr. Hill. It is known, moreover, that "both railroads have substantial surpluses and need not cut their dividends just because one year's business is poor." Rumors of a reduction in the St. Paul dividend account for the low price of that stock, but in good circles it is not believed that any reduction is contemplated. The real cause of the weakness is more often said to be the pressure exerted by the large new stock issue put forth in 1907.

SHAREHOLDERS IN CORPORATIONS

The Journal of Commerce, in its issue of December 5, printed tabular results of inquiries among railroad and industrial corporations as to the number of their shareholders. The aggregate capital of the corporations heard from amounts to \$7,067,383,983, and the number of shareholders to 746,221. One year ago the same corporations had a capitalization of \$6,676,859,598, and the number of their shareholders was 678,624—figures which show an increase of 67,597 in the number of shareholders. The railroads heard from were 49 in number and the gain among them, in the number of shareholders, was 31,113. The industrial corporations heard from number 67, and their gain in shareholders was 36,484. The average number of shares owned in railroads is now 139½, and last year was 134. The average amount now held is \$12,961 of par value, and last year was \$13,400. In industrial corporations the average amount owned is now 69½ shares, and last year was 75½ shares, while the par value of the average present holdings is \$6,983, and last year was \$7,529.

The Journal of Commerce draws from these figures and others it has kept for a series of years, the broad conclusion that the capital of large corporations is gradually being absorbed by citizens who are not usually classed as capitalists. The following table is printed to show the changes in the number of stockholders, shares held, etc., since 1906:

RAILROADS

	Av. No. stockholders	Av. shares held	Av. cap. (\$000 omit d.)
1910	6,338	129½	\$82,151
1909	5,336	144½	76,982
1908	5,647	127½	71,776
Before panic	10,083	119	120,010
After panic	4,627	167½	77,633
1906	3,825	188½	72,131

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

	Av. No. stockholders	Av. shares held	Av. cap. (\$000 omit d.)
1910	6,502	69½	\$45,403
1909	6,050	92½	56,130
1908	5,981	90½	54,027
After panic	8,056	88½	71,145
Before panic	4,364	115½	50,586
1906	3,857	120½	48,767

In some instances it was not possible to secure accurate returns from corporations. This was notably the case with United States steel, of which large blocks of stock are held in single names, against which certificates of small interests are issued to actual owners whose numbers can not be ascertained. On the books of this company are registered between 95,000 and 100,000 stockholders, which is from 12,000 to 15,000 more than a year ago. The secretary of the corporation believes that 115,000 would be "a conservative estimate of the actual investors in the stock at the present time." *The Journal of Commerce* prints a table specifying the number of stockholders in particular corporations, from which the following are selected:

RAILROADS

Company	No. Stockholders 1910.	1909.	Changes.
Atchison	28,123	23,781	+ 4,342
Atlantic Coast Line	2,057	1,995	+ 52
Baltimore & Ohio	10,648	10,610	+ 38
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	2,526	1,581	+ 945
Canadian Pacific Ry.	35,791	*35,791	—
Central of New Jersey	762	759	+ 3
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	13,287	12,475	+ 812
Chi. & Northwestern	8,167	6,792	+ 1,375
C., C. & St. Louis	2,273	2,454	- 181
Delaware & Hudson	6,253	5,651	+ 602
Del., Lack. & Western	1,707	1,637	+ 70
Erie Railroad	9,047	8,859	+ 188
Great Northern	16,626	14,332	+ 2,294
Illinois Central	9,779	9,790	- 11
Interborough Rap. T.	82	81	+ 1
Kansas City Southern	2,272	1,919	+ 353
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	588	590	- 2
Lehigh Valley	4,440	4,638	- 198
Long Island R. R.	562	561	+ 1
Michigan Central	468	475	- 7
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	3,393	3,346	+ 47
New York Central	20,102	16,292	+ 3,810
N. Y., Ont. & Western	3,445	2,774	+ 871
Norfolk & Western	4,655	4,103	+ 552
Pennsylvania R. R.	64,869	55,270	+ 9,599
P., C. C. & St. Louis	1,468	1,144	+ 324
Reading	5,921	5,712	+ 209
Southern Pacific	12,615	11,258	+ 1,357
Union Pacific	19,628	17,111	+ 2,517

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

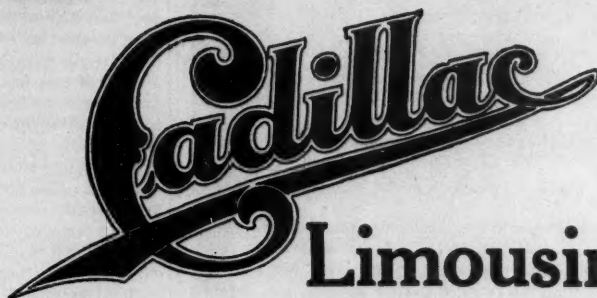
Company	No. Stockholders 1910.	1909.	Changes.
Allis-Chalmers	2,267	2,126	+ 141
Amalgamated Copper	13,662	16,959	- 3,299
Am. Car & Foundry	9,912	9,700	+ 212
Amer. Cotton Oil	3,278	2,693	+ 585
American Express	3,902	3,851	+ 51
Am. Smts. Sec. Ser. B.	1,452	1,490	- 38
Amer. Smelting & Ref.	10,622	9,232	+ 1,390
Amer. Steel Foundries	1,100	*1,100	—
Amer. Sugar Refining	19,436	18,405	+ 1,031
Amer. Telephone & Tel.	40,284	31,702	+ 8,582
Amer. Tobacco	7,209	6,548	+ 661
Amer. Woolen	12,000	*12,000	—
Borden's Cond. Milk	2,589	2,295	+ 294
Calumet & Hecla	4,032	4,030	+ 2
Cambria Steel	2,469	2,391	+ 78
Central Leather	6,628	5,615	+ 1,013
Consolid. Gas, N. Y.	5,209	5,037	+ 172
Corn Products Ref.	4,933	3,718	+ 1,215
Crucible Steel	5,013	4,732	+ 281
Distillers' Secur. Corp.	3,085	2,829	+ 256
General Electric	9,581	9,000	+ 581
Internat'l Harvester	2,500	2,200	+ 300
National Biscuit	7,565	7,726	- 161
National Lead	6,599	5,954	+ 645
Fullman Company	11,148	10,431	+ 717
Sears, Roebuck	2,034	2,132	- 98
Sloss-Sheffield Steel	1,259	1,066	+ 193
Standard Oil	6,054	5,789	+ 265
Union Typewriter	2,356	2,391	- 35
United Shoe Mach.	8,350	7,896	+ 454
United States Rubber	8,248	6,464	+ 1,784
U. S. Smelting & Ref.	9,490	8,243	+ 1,247
U. S. Steel Corp.	115,000	100,000	+ 15,000
West. Union Telegraph	12,933	13,353	- 420
Westinghouse Air Brake	2,693	2,622	+ 71
West'ghs Elec. & Mfg.	8,778	8,438	+ 340

*Figures not given.

Of stocks it is to be remembered, however, that many large holdings are in the hands of institutions, corporations, etc. A writer in *The Review of Reviews* says that, of the \$17,500,000,000 of railroad stocks now outstanding in this country, only one dollar in four is owned "outside of financial institutions, great estates, and foreigners." One conservative estimate is that nearly 30 per cent. of these stocks are held abroad, while nearly 20 per cent. are owned by the railroads themselves; to banks other than

(Continued on page 1248)

If you have a



Limousine you will have no cause to envy the owner of a car costing two or three thousand dollars more

If you have been under the impression that in order to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of a high grade enclosed car you must invest from five to six thousand dollars, you will be convinced of your error by the most critical inspection of the Cadillac.

In planning this Limousine, the instructions to our designers were to omit nothing which might cause it to suffer, even in the slightest degree, when compared with others of its type offered by those makers of repute whose product has always been held in high esteem but whose prices are much in excess of that at which the Cadillac Limousine is sold.

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The upholstery and inside trimmings are of high quality blue broadcloth with broad and narrow lace of latest and most exclusive design. The seat cushions are Royal Arch spring construction affording the maximum of ease and comfort. The driver's seat is upholstered, without tufting, in hand-buffed

black leather. Window sash are dark finish mahogany with lights of French plate glass. Side and rear windows are made to drop into pockets. The windshield is divided and the upper portion made to swing outward or up under the ceiling. Sash are fitted with muffler strips to prevent rattle. Windows are equipped with blue silk curtains on rollers. Interior mountings are of silver.

With its two revolving folding seats it affords accommodations inside for five passengers. The inside dimensions are: Front division to front of rear seat, 36 inches. Rear seat cushion, 21 inches x 49½ inches. Floor to top of rear seat cushion, 17 inches. Top of rear seat cushion to roof, 43 inches. The equipment consists of two 3½ inch electric dome lights, two toilet cases, jeweled time piece, robe rail, umbrella holder, speaking tube, sliding arm rests, hat rack, two foot rails, large gas lamps with Prest-O-Lite tank, combination oil and electric side and tail lamps, horn, tire holders, 60 mile standard speedometer. Tires 36 inches x 4½ inches.

The body is interchangeable on the same chassis with the touring car body, making it possible, by the purchase of an extra body to have either a closed or an open car, as fancy may dictate.

The standard body finish is Royal blue and black combination with blue gear.

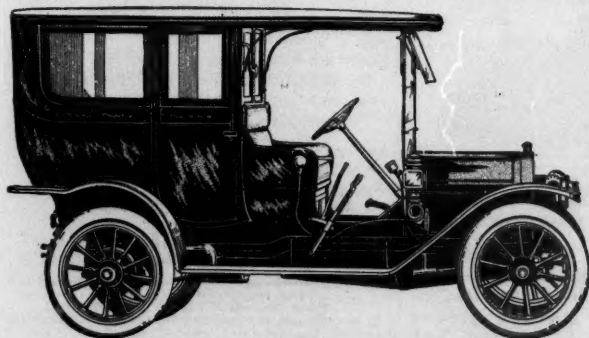
Out of the large number of these cars built for this season, most of them have been sold to purchasers whose ideals have heretofore been realized only in cars for which they paid from seventy-five to one hundred per cent higher price.

At this writing there are just 18 more of them available for this season. These are now in course of completion and shipments can be made within a few days after receipt of order.

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CURRENT POETRY

THE "six best sellers" have in a fashion invaded the field of poetry. We present herewith five of the poems which have been selected by William Stanley Braithwaite (see article on page 1233) as the finest examples of magazine verse for the year 1910. A personal choice of this kind is always extremely interesting since it challenges the artistic taste of each individual reader, and calls into question the varying standards of criticism. The fact that no two critics would agree in Mr. Braithwaite's selection might seem to suggest that criticism had no standards. But it is our opinion that too much is expected of the "tenth muse." A critic stands as an interpreter to a certain temperament, not as a final arbiter, and a critique, at its best and broadest, can be little more than a point of view. The weight of the final decision always rests, as it rightly should, with the reader, who must draw his own line through the widely different points of view, and thus "plot the curve" of truth.

With Cassock Black, Beret, and Book

By GRACE FALLOW NORTON

With cassock black, beret, and book,
Father Saran goes by;
I think he goes to say a prayer
For one who has to die.

Even so, some day, Father Saran
May say a prayer for me;
Myself meanwhile, the Sister tells,
Should pray unceasingly.

They kneel who pray; how may I kneel
Who face to ceiling lie,
Shut out by all that man has made
From God who made the sky?

They lift who pray—the low earth-born—
A humble heart to God;
But O, my heart of clay is proud—
True sister to the sod.

I look into the face of God,
They say bends over me;
I search the dark, dark face of God—
Oh, what is it I see?

I see—who lie fast bound, who may
Not kneel—who can but seek—
I see mine own face over me,
With tears upon its cheek.

—Atlantic Monthly.

The Colors at Cambridge

By LOUISE IMOGEN GUINNEY

(William E. Russell, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died suddenly while camping in the woods of New Brunswick, and was brought home to be buried at Mount Auburn. It was a week of unusually high wind. These lines were written at the time.)

Flags at half-staff that through the leafy city
Cloud street and hall in tragic mustering;
Flags in the offing, that for noble pity
Make for sea-spaces on a broken wing.

Eagles low-flying, angels of our sorrow,
Boding and bright, on their full passion hurled,
Trail down the wind in stormy wake and furrow,
Poignantly marked across the summer world.

Ah, how they mourn with not-to-be-impeded
Gesture and cry of queens unreconciled,
One sunny strength illimitably needed,
Felled by the Hewer in the northern wild!

Yet if they knew, would these not triumph duly?
Glory, not grief, for him who willed to keep

For Impaired Nerve Force
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It quiets and strengthens the nerves, relieves exhaustion, headache and impaired digestion.

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- Knowledge a Father Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
- Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
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At Drugists, Grocers and Soda Fountains.

Write for Booklet.

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Pure as the sword some warden angel newly
Draws by the cradle of baptismal sleep.

Green on the summits of the State hereafter,
See what a garland, beautiful, aflame!
Till Time abase them, there on wall and rafters,
Sweeter than jasmine climbs that absent name.

Happy the land that late a field unfavored
Whitens to harvest where the martyrs are,
Knowing (from ways in which she nearly wavered),
This starry dust shall lead her like a star.

Happy the land predestinate to cover
Yet in his youth, the early-laureled guest,
Who in her bosom lays so loved a lover,
Veiling with tears the chantry of his rest.

Flags at half-staff that through the leafy city
Cloud street and hall in tragic mustering;
Flags in the ofing, that for noble pity
Make for sea-spaces on a broken wing;

Eagles low-flying, angels of our sorrow,
Boding and bright, in your full passion hurled,
Rise on the wind in stormy wake and furrow,
Rise and rejoice, across the summer world.

Flag from thine heaven in willing fealty lowered,
Hiding thy face upon thine own roof-tree,
Weak with our wound through all this day un-
toward.

O my Delight! look up and quicken me:

Flag long-adored, and heart of mine below it,
Run to the mast-head, shake away the pain!
We two have done with death, for we shall know it
Never so touching nor so dear again.

—Atlantic Monthly.

The Year's End

By TIMOTHY COLE

Full happy is the man who comes at last
Into the safe completion of his year;
Weathered the perils of his spring, that blast
How many blossoms promising and dear!
And of his summer, with dread passions fraught,
That oft, like fire through the ripening corn,
Blight all with mocking death and leave distraught
Loved once to mourn the ruined waste forlorn.
But now, the autumn gave but harvest slight,
O! grateful is he to the powers above
For winter's sunshine, and the lengthened night
By hearth-side genial with the warmth of love.
Through silvered days of vistas gold and green
Contentedly he glides away, serene.

—Century Magazine.

Emilia

By ELLEN ANGUS FRENCH

Halfway up the Hemlock valley turnpike,
In the bend of Silver Water's arm,
Where the deer come trooping down at even,
Drink the cowslip pool, and fear no harm,
Dwells Emilia,
Flower of the fields of Camlet Farm.

Sitting sewing by the western window
As the too brief mountain sunshine flies,
Hast thou seen a slender-shouldered figure
With a chestnut braid, Minerva-wise,
Round her temples,
Shadowing her gray, enchanted eyes?

When the freshets flood the Silver Water,
When the swallow flying northward braves
Sleeting rains that sweep the birchen foothills
Where the wildflowers' pale plantation waves—
(Fairy gardens
Springing from the dead leaves in their graves),—

Falls forgotten, then, Emilia's needle;
Ancient ballads, fleeting through her brain,
Sing the cuckoo and the English primrose,
Outdoors calling with a quaint refrain;
And a rainbow
Seems to brighten through the gusty rain.

Forth she goes, in some old dress and faded,
Fearless of the showery, shifting wind;
Kilted are her skirts to clear the mosses,
And her bright braids in a 'kerchief pinned,
Younger sister
Of the damsel-errant Rosalind.

Foster Made \$19,484.83 Last Year From His Million Egg Farm

Five years ago Joel M. Foster, a young city man, decided to go into the poultry business. He was looking for a suitable occupation, he was vigorous and energetic, and believed that there was a fortune to be made raising chickens. He had no experience. He bought and stocked a little farm near a big city, but for a time he had only failures. His poultry house burned with all its contents, and he had to begin anew. The next year rats destroyed half his flock, but he surmounted these and other difficulties, always thinking, planning and experimenting. To-day he is at the head of the largest EGG PRODUCING plant in the world, with 20,000 laying hens and will market this year between two and three million eggs.

Last year Mr. Foster made \$19,484.83 from his Million Egg Farm. Most of it was from commercial eggs; \$6000 was income from sales of "Day-Old Chix;" the rest from miscellaneous products of the great Rancocas Farm.

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We have induced Mr. Foster to tell his experience for the benefit of poultrymen everywhere. The beauty of his system is that the principles can be applied just as well to the farmer's flock or the suburban lot as to the still larger plant of the man who wants to go into egg raising as a profession. The book tells you how to start and be successful with a few or many hens. It explains the Rancocas Unit, into which his gigantic flock is divided. It gives estimates and advice for the beginner with a little flock. It tells how Foster began with a \$300 investment and 100 hens, and how you can begin. It gives all the Rancocas formulas for mating, hatching and feeding—the result of his experience. It gives the egg production day by day—proof that his formulas are successful.

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successes are set forth. We believe no other poultry man has ever thus laid open his business secrets and experience to the world.

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While she helps to serve the harvest supper
In the lantern-lighted village hall,
Moonlight rises on the burning woodland,
Echoes dwindle from the distant Fall.
Hark, Emilia!
In her ear the airy voices call.

Hidden papers in the dusky garret.
Where her few and secret poems lie,—
Thither flies her heart to join her treasure,
While she serves, with absent-musing eye,
Mighty tankards
Foaming cider in the glasses high.

"Would she mingle with her young companions!"
Vainly do her aunts and uncles say:
Ever, from the village sports and dances,
Early missed, Emilia slips away.

Whither vanished?
With what unimagined mates to play?

Did they seek her, wandering by the water,
They should find her comrades shy and strange:
Queens and princesses, and saints and fairies,
Dimly moving in a cloud of change:
Desdemona;
Mariana of the Moated Grange.

Up this valley to the fair and market
When young farmers from the southward ride,
Off they linger at a sound of chanting
In the meadows by the turnpike side;
Long they listen.
Deep in fancies of a fairy bride.

—Atlantic Monthly.

Comrades

BY GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY

Where are the friends that I knew in my Maying,
In the days of my youth, in the first of my roam-
ing?

We were deer; we were leal; O, far we went
straying;

Now never a heart to my heart comes homing!
Where is he now, the dark boy slender

Who taught me bare-back, stirrup and reins?
I loved him; he loved me; my beautiful, tender
Tamer of horses on grass-grown plains.

Where is he now whose eyes swam brighter,
Softer than love, in his turbulent charms;
Who taught me to strike, and to fall, dear fighter,
And gathered me up in his boyhood arms;
Taught me the rifle, and with me went riding,
Supplied my limbs to the horseman's war;
Where is he now, for whom my heart's bidding,
Biding, biding—but he rides far?

O love that passes the love of woman!
Who that hath felt it shall ever forget,
When the breath of life with a throb turns human,
And a lad's heart is to a lad's heart set?
Ever, forever, lover and rover—
They shall cling nor each from other shall part
Till the reign of the stars in the heavens be over,
And life is dust in each faithful heart!

They are dead, the American grasses under;
There is no one now who presses my side;
By the African chotts I am riding asunder,
And with great joy ride I the last great ride,
I am fey; I am fain of sudden dying;
Thousands of miles there is no one near;
And my heart—all the night it is crying, crying
In the bosoms of dead lads darling-dear.

Hearts of my music—they dark earth covers;
Comrades to die, and to die for, were they—
In the width of the world there were no such rovers
Back to back, breast to breast, it was ours to stay;
And the highest on earth was the vow that we
cherished,

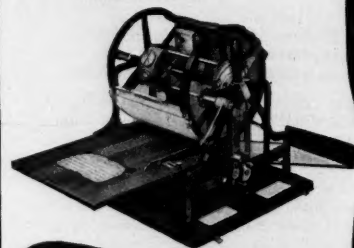
To spur forth from the crowd and come back
never more,
And to ride in the track of great souls perished
Till the nests of the lark shall roof us o'er.

Yet lingers a horseman on Altai highlands,
Who hath joy of me, riding the Tartar glissade;
And one, far faring o'er orient islands
Whose blood yet glints with my blade's accolade;
North, west, east, I fling you my last hallooing,
Last love to the breasts where my own has bled;
Through the reach of the desert my soul leaps pur-
suing

My star where it rises a Star of the Dead.
—Scribner's Magazine.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GRAVEYARD HUMOR

TO turn from grave to gay by merely turning to the epitaph seems a swift transition, but the humorous twist of some of the old graveyard legends makes it easy. The humorists of an earlier day seem to have gone into the stone-cutting trade by some strange mental bent, and a stroll through old cemeteries shows why the churchgoer, after the dry and tedious sermon, lingered among the tombstones of the churchyard where the epitaphs served to relieve the aridity of the parson's discourse. Many of these efforts to cheer up the mourner have become classic. Several others, not so well known, are given to the world by the *Philadelphia Record*, which remarks:

The helpless dead are treated with more respect and reverence nowadays; certainly many of those so-called verses chiseled on tombstones could not have been chosen by the occupants of the quiet bed beneath, altho some of them are written in the "first person fictitious." Even the town drunkard, no matter how great was his remorse, could scarcely have chosen the following doggerel, which was found in an old New Hampshire graveyard for all following generations to read:

Abram Ide
Drank hard cide
r, and died.

As prohibition laws are rife in the land and we are growing more temperate all the time, we may as well continue with another epitaph devoted to another "horrible example"—altho Mr. Scott, whose remains lie in a Liverpool (England) churchyard, belonged to the producing end of the game, while Mr. Ide was merely a consumer, and must have numbered among his friends one who was not only a "poet," but a punster, as the subjoined verse shows:

Poor John Scot lies buried here.
Altho he was both hale and stout;
Death stretched him on the bitter bier:
In another world he hops about.

To continue, and still hanging to the fringe of the great drink industry, we come to the department of retail trade, repeating an epitaph in which there is a delicious blending of the temporal and spiritual, and one which shows that in olden times this spirit of successful advertising was already to be found in the business world.

Beneath this stone, in hope of Zion,
Doth lie the landlord of the Lion,
His son keeps on the business still,
Resigned until the heavenly will.

But here follows a solar-plexus blow to temperance advocates, found in a lower English country churchyard.

She drank strong ale, and punch, and wine,
And lived to the age of ninety-nine.

Those which follow could scarcely be lines chosen by the reverend occupant of the tomb himself, a clergyman named Chest:

Here lies at rest, I do protest,
One Chest within another.
The chest of wood was very good—
Who says so of the other?

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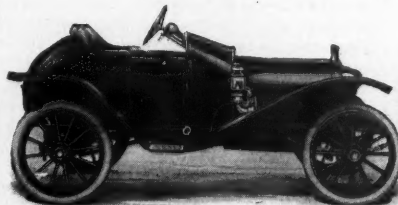
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Hunting Season

A hunter popped a partridge on a hill;
It made a great to-do, and then was still.
It seems (when later on his bag he spied)
It was the guide.

One shot a squirrel in a near-by wood—
A pretty shot, offhand, from where he stood
It wore, they said, a shooting-hat of brown,
And lived in town.

And one dispatched a rabbit for his haul
That later proved to measure six feet tall;
And, lest you think I'm handing you a myth,
Its name was Smith.

Another Nimrod slew the champion fox.
He glimpsed him lurking in among the rocks.
One rapid shot! It never spoke nor moved,
The inquest proved.

A "cautious" man espied a gleam of brown:
Was it a deer—or Jones, a friend from town?
But while he pondered by the river's rim,
Jones potted him.
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Pour la Patrie!—ARTIST—"My dear fellow, I've just refused 12,000 francs for it for America."

CUSTOMER—"That's a pity, for I can't offer you more than five francs."
ARTIST—"Take it; it isn't fair that French art should leave the country."—La Rire.

More Homelike.—HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN—"Which ward do you wish to be taken to? A pay ward or a—"
MALONEY—"Iny of thim, Doc, thot's safely Democratic."—Puck.

Not Perfect.—A horse dealer was showing a horse to a prospective buyer. After running him back and forward for a few minutes, he stopt and said to the buyer: "What do you think of his coat? Isn't he a dandy?" The buyer, noticing that the horse had the heaves, replied: "Yes, I like his coat, all right, but I don't like his pants."—Titt-Bits.

Quick Changes.—WIFE—"Darling, I want a new gown."
HUSBAND—"But you had a new one only a short time ago."

WIFE—"Yes, but my friend Ellen is to be married, and I can't wear the same dress as I wore at her last wedding."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Rid of Her at Last.—"I hear she is to be married. Who is the happy man?"
"Her father."—Lippincott's.

They Go on Forever.—MILITARY INSTRUCTOR—"What is meant by hereditary enemies?"
RECRUIT—"Your relations."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Those New Rules.—"Why was Binks put out of the game yesterday?"
"He hadn't shaved and was disqualified for unnecessary roughness."—Yale Record.



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Regarding Chickens.—Senator Money of Mississippi asked an old colored man what breed of chickens he considered best, and he replied:

"All kinds has merits. De w'ite ones is de easiest to find; but de black ones is de easiest to hide aftah you gits 'em."—*Sunday Magazine*.

The Silver Lining.—"Oh John!" exclaimed Mrs. Shortcash, who was reading a letter, "our son has been expelled from college. Isn't it awful?"

"Oh, I don't know," answered Shortcash. "Perhaps I can pull through without making an assignment now."—*Chicago News*.

Consolation.—WIFE OF THE BELATED FOX-HUNTER—"Oh, Perkins, what do you think can have happened to Sir John? Surely if he'd been thrown and hurt the mare would have found her way home by now?"

COACHMAN—"Oh, no, mum. A nice gentle animal like 'er would have browsed round the body until it was found."—*London Punch*.

High-Priced Art.—The indignant citizen was freeing his mind.

"You want fifty cents for admission to this motion-picture show, do you?" he exclaimed. "That's an infernal outrage!"

"Look here, mister," said the man at the box office, "this is no ordinary entertainment. These pictures cost a small fortune. They show two men taking dinner together. One of them is eating a porterhouse steak and the other is getting away with a plate of bacon and eggs."—*New York Evening Mail*.

Altitude Records.—BUTCHER—"Twenty-eight cents a pound."

Mrs. MURPHY—"That's awful high. I guess that's the aviation meat Oi've been reading so mooch about."—*Judge*.

Adamant.—"There are a lot of girls who don't ever intend to get married."

"How do you know?"

"I've proposed to several."—*Cleveland Leader*.

The Mouse and the Cat.—THE TAILOR—"Married or single?"

THE CUSTOMER—"Married. Why?"

THE TAILOR—"Then let me recommend my patent safety-deposit pocket. It contains a most ingenious little contrivance that feels exactly like a live mouse."—*Chicago News*.

Comforting.—"Oh, that my son should wish to marry an actress!" shrieked the proud, patrician mother.

"Now, ma; don't take on so," besought the undutiful heir. "She isn't really an actress; she only thinks she is."—*Washington Herald*.

The Deeds that Count.—MAUD—"Why don't you prefer Harry to Will? Harry is capable of big deeds."

GLADYS—"Yes, but Will owns some."—*Baltimore American*.

The Call of the Wild.—"What is your favorite wild game?"

"Football."—*Toledo Blade*.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(Continued from page 1240)

savings-banks are credited about 6 per cent.; to insurance companies about 4½ per cent.; and to savings-banks nearly 4 per cent. Altogether, 65 per cent. of the total is thus to be accounted for as not owned by individual investors living in America. Of the remaining 35 per cent., the writer estimates that 10 per cent. belong to rich citizens and large estates, or to the hospitals, universities, and museums which they have founded. Of these rich citizens and estates the number is small—perhaps two or three hundred. One New York estate, for example, is the eighth largest owner of New Haven stock and the third largest of Delaware and Hudson. This 10 per cent., added to the 65 per cent., gives a total of 75 per cent. as not owned by the general public. The holdings of individuals are, therefore, on an average comparatively small.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN SECURITIES

The London *Statist* of December 3 devoted a large supplement to American railroads. In an introduction to the special articles dealing with individual railroads, an optimistic view is presented. The volume of trade in this country would, the writer said, be governed mainly by three factors—"the extent of the country's production of foodstuffs and raw textiles, the willingness of Europe to invest capital in American securities as freely as in the past, and the ability of the country to import the gold it needs." So far as *The Statist* was able to judge, it believed the outlook was "favorable in all three respects." The trend of events here was "moving favorably to a further great expansion in the years to come." An important fact in this promise was the recovery in the prices of foodstuffs, wool, and cotton, which had brought "immense wealth to the farming classes." This was the fundamental factor in our progress. *The Statist* did not believe that the easing off of trade in recent months was likely to last long. Within a few months, new records were likely to be made by the volume of business. Looking forward over the next decade, it believed there would come an expansion of nearly 100 per cent. in the trade of the country as measured by the traffic of railways. At the end of twenty years, it predicted an increase of 100 per cent. in the wealth of the country.

THE SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE

Reports of savings-bank deposits from all parts of the country indicate that, in spite of high prices and dull business, people of moderate or small means are still saving money. For the twelve months ending in June last, the aggregate amount of deposits in these banks amounted to over \$4,000,000,000, which was a gain of \$357,000,000 over the previous year. This gain represents over \$1,000,000 for each working day of the year. Meanwhile, statistics from the Treasury Department at Washington, as to deposits in National Banks, indicate for November 1, 1910, a gain of \$159,000,000 over the previous year.

A writer in *The Financial World*, commenting on these returns, remarks that they do not justify the complaints of extravagance and waste of which so much of late has been said. "If there is any individual

extravagance," says this writer, "it is only among the rich, who have larger incomes than they know what to do with." At the same time, it remains a fact that "great national extravagance, both here and in Europe," exists, as shown by the constantly growing yearly budgets. "Alarming growth" appears in the expenditures of the army and navy of this country, which, in 1888, were only \$55,448,000; in 1898, only \$115,815,000; but in 1910 had grown to \$285,901,000, all of which shows that, in the last twenty-two years, the cost of the national defense has increased over five times. Great Britain, for the same period, shows an increase in expenditures of nearly threefold.

A significant fact in connection with the growth of savings-bank deposits is pointed out by *The Financial World*. This is that people of moderate means are not investing in securities. They seem to have been "afraid of sound bonds." Had depositors been educated to invest in bonds, "it would not have been necessary for bankers to exert themselves to sell sound bonds abroad at not very satisfactory terms." The reason for reluctance is that in late years so much has been published as to financial abuses in bond and stock issues that small investors are being frightened away from them. The writer believes that the savings of the nation would be more easily directed toward new bond issues, provided people could secure such protection as would be given by Federal or State supervision over new issues.

OUR FIRST POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS

At the beginning of the new year will be put into operation forty-eight postal savings-banks; these will be in post-offices of the second class. The number will be increased during the year, and eventually it is expected that there will be 60,000 banks. At present savings-banks are found in this country in only eight or nine States. Altho the individual deposit accounts number 9,142,709, it is conjectured that not more than half that number represent different individuals, since many persons deposit money in more than one savings-bank, either for the purpose of dividing any risk they may suppose to exist, or because of the restrictions placed by banks on the amount they will receive from any one person.

In the new postal banks, depositors will receive 2 per cent. interest. It is not believed that there will be any appreciable withdrawals from existing savings-banks, but rather that the postal banks will bring out a large store of money which formerly was hoarded. How great a sum is kept in hoard no one has undertaken to estimate, but it is believed to make in total many millions, and probably an enormous sum. That this money may now be placed on deposit, and hence become employed, is an important economic fact for the whole country. A writer in *The Review of Reviews* says justly that an idle fortune of great size, such as this total represents, "is as dangerous as an army of able-bodied citizens who refuse to work," there being a direct loss to the community in capital earned and saved and yet not employed. This loss means just so much as a basis of credit—in other words, a loss in the industry and improvements this great sum might make possible.

Our country has been slow to adopt this postal method for giving employment to the savings of the people. Elsewhere in the world such banks have long been in operation. A recent publication by the National Monetary Commission presents some interest-

ing facts in regard to them which were summarized recently in *The Journal of Commerce*:

In France there are more than 5,000,000 depositors, with average deposits of \$56. Italy has 5,000,000 also with an average deposit of \$55. Belgium has 2,000,000, with an average of \$63, and Russia has 1,700,000, with an average of \$72. Japan, which pays the highest interest of all, has 8,000,000 depositors with deposits of \$46,000,000, but the average deposit is lowest of all, only about \$5.

"The United Kingdom's postal savings-bank system has grown steadily, until in 1908 there were over 11,000,000 depositors with deposits of \$781,794,533. For the whole period from 1861 to 1908 the actual surplus profits covered into the treasury amount to \$11,142,425. However, since 1902 there has been an annual average deficit of about \$500,000. The cause for this is found in the reduction of interest from 2½ to 2¼ per cent. on British consols, in which the funds are chiefly invested."

"Canada has had postal savings-banks since 1868. The interest paid was originally 4 per cent., but it was reduced to 3½ per cent. in 1889 and to 3 per cent. in 1897. The number of depositors in 1896 was but thirty for each one thousand population, while the United Kingdom had more than two hundred for each one thousand. However, the average deposits are about \$300 in Canada, while they are only \$75 in the United Kingdom."

"Postal savings-banks in France date from 1882. The rate of interest is 2½ per cent. The deposits are invested in 'French Government securities, in negotiable obligations of the Departments, communes and the chamber of commerce, in real estate, or in the credit foncier.' The annual profit since 1895 has ranged from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000. A reserve fund of over \$10,000,000 had been accumulated by December 31, 1907. This constitutes a safety fund against losses."

"Austria has added an interesting feature to its savings-bank system in allowing checking deposits to be made separate from the savings deposits. During the year 1908 over \$2,000,000,000 was transferred in this manner. Holders of checking accounts can make such transfers to the Levant, and through banks in Belgium, Germany, England, France, Italy, and Switzerland."

"The cost of administration of the postal business varies from 0.23 of 1 per cent. of deposits in Italy to 1.35 per cent. in Austria; the latter, however, includes the cost of the check service. Nearly all countries make a considerable profit from the system."

THE NEW INHERITANCE TAX

The inheritance-tax law, passed at the special session of the New York Legislature in July of this year, is believed by *The Financial Chronicle* to have exerted already a "repellent effect upon foreign capital." European investors, as they have learned its provisions, have begun to "manifest much concern." Banking-houses in New York say that large foreign holders of American stock "have recently disposed of their holdings in order to avoid the risk of the high transfer taxes." In case the law in its present form is allowed to remain on the statute books, it is believed that many others will part with their holdings. *The Financial Chronicle* declares that the law is a harsh one, and should be amended or repealed. It "levies toll both upon the property of residents and of non-residents," and has a means of reaching non-residents because companies issuing shares and organized in this State are under State control, non-residents being obliged to pay the tax because the tax is levied on the transfer of the shares, rather than on the property itself. Hence, in the



For January Investment

THE attention of those contemplating investments during the January period is invited to our present offering, the unsold portions of two especially attractive issues of First Mortgage Traction Bonds, secured by properties which have been in operation for a period of years and have a well demonstrated earning value.

West Penn Traction Company

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

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Denominations \$1000 and \$500

Registerable as to principal

This company furnishes transportation, electric light and power in over fifty municipalities in the Connellsville Coke Region, Western Pennsylvania. It operates over 157 miles of track. Its franchises extend for 990 years. Its service is practically exclusive.

In 1909 its earnings were at the rate of \$8.428 per mile of track operated, which compares favorably with the average earnings per mile of track of the steam railroads in the United States for the same period, which were about \$10.500. The earnings of the property for the year ending September 30, 1910, were at the rate of \$9.312 per mile of track operated, or an increase of approximately 10.5% over the year ending December 31, 1909.

Western New York & Pennsylvania Traction Company

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Due January 1, 1957

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Thereafter at 110 and interest

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The bondholders are protected in this investment by a wide margin of equity, approximately \$1,000,000 over and above the proceeds of this issue having been invested in the property by the stockholders. The bonded debt is less than \$24,000 per mile. The company's franchise rights are practically perpetual and its service is in effect exclusive.

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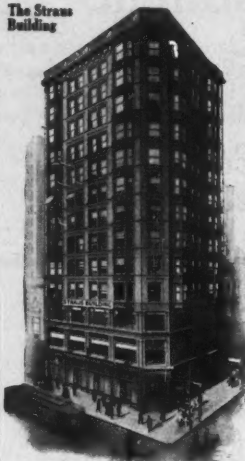
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settlements of foreign estates payment of the tax can not be escaped.

Foreign holders have long been subjected to an inheritance transfer tax in New York. What gives the matter "tremendous importance" now, is that the rates of these taxes have been "enormously increased." Formerly, the rate was only 1 per cent. in the case of direct heirs, and 5 per cent. in the case of collaterals and others. Under the new law, "the rate rises as the size of the bequest increases, so that, even in the case of direct heirs, 5 per cent. has to be paid on amounts above \$1,000,000, whereas in the case of collateral heirs the payment required on amounts above \$1,000,000 is as much as 25 per cent.," so that, in the latter case, the State takes one-quarter of the whole amount of stock held. The rate as to collateral heirs applies even to nephews and nieces. Having in mind the large holdings of German and English investors in New York corporations—some of these holdings by individuals running up into the millions—it is obvious how grave to them is this new law.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF RAILROADS

The hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in November, on the subject of scientific management of railways, brought out nothing which attracted such wide attention as the testimony of Henry R. Towne, who is president of a manufacturing corporation that employs 3,000 men, and has an annual output of between four and five million dollars. Among other things, he said:

"I am not here as an opponent of the railroads. I am not here to oppose the proposed increase of freight rates. I do not know whether the railroads should have it or not. If they are entitled to it, they ought to have it. But I see this fact, as a manufacturer: that, whereas, in other industries, when we are confronted by too close an approximation of our income to our expenditure, competitive conditions rarely, if ever, permit us to open the interval to the point which will cover a fair profit by putting our prices up. Our competitors will not permit of our doing that. We have to meet the competition, and, therefore, we are compelled to look within for the remedy—not to pass the burden on to others, but to face it ourselves, and find some way of relief. We have done it—I was not speaking of my own case only, but of manufacturers generally—we have done it again and again, successfully, on a great scale in hundreds of thousands of cases; and it is one of the many illustrations of what is commonly understood as a blessing in disguise.

"Under the stress of necessity, we have learned how to do things better and more efficiently, more economically than ever before, and thereby have made our plants and our capital more productive than they otherwise would have been.

"Speaking from that experience, and from my general knowledge of such matters, not as an expert railroad man, I venture the opinion, and with confidence, that if the railroads will apply these modern methods of intensified management, scientifically planned and officially carried out, they will thereby effect economies that will aggregate many times in money value to them the benefit they would obtain from the proposed increase in the freight rates.

"If that belief on my part is justified, as I sincerely believe it is, then I say that before the railroads ask us shippers to accept an increase in the selling price of the product of the railroads, they should put their own houses in order, and catch up with the times, and do what we manufacturers are doing and have all along done, and learn to perform the

mechanical operations and manual operations incident to their business on modern methods and with modern economy. When that has been done, if there still remains a deficit, then I would join the side of the railroads, and urge that an advance in rates should be made. But I think that, at the present time, it is up to them to demonstrate that they have practically and effectively done everything in their power to secure the highest efficiency and the best economy in their industrial operations."

COMMODITY PRICES DECLINING

A fall in commodity prices was noted by *Bradstreet's* for November 1. The same authority finds that for weeks the general average still tended "toward lower levels." The index number for December was 8,7919, which was the lowest that had been recorded since September 1, 1909, and showed a drop of 4.7 per cent. from the record high point of January 1, this year. The main factors in the reduction have been "cheaper foodstuffs, such as hogs, mutton, pork, lard, and butter." These reductions were considerable, and would have had greater effect, except for the higher quotations for cereals, milk, eggs, cheese, mackerel, coffee, and cotton.

A LIST OF GOOD BONDS

"Despite evidence of an improvement in business and in agriculture," a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) says, "good investments are very cheap." Never in years has there been a time "when high-class bonds were at such attractive prices." The investor now "not only gets a very satisfactory yield, but stands a good chance of a very creditable appreciation in the value of his principal." Having in mind the investor who desires to "get as large a return as is possible with safety," the writer has compiled a list of railroad and industrial 5 per cents. as "typical of present prices and yields." The list is as follows:

"Kansas City Southern refunding and improvement mortgage 5s, due 1950. Interest is payable January and July. The price is 101, which would make the yield about 4.90 per cent.

"Chesapeake & Ohio general improvement 5s, due 1929. Interest dates are January and July. At the present price of 104 the yield would be about 4.70 per cent.

"United States Steel Corporation sinking fund 5s, due 1963. The interest is payable May and November. The price is 104, which would make the yield about 4.75 per cent.

"Denver & Rio Grande first and refunding 5s, due 1955. The interest is payable February and August. At the present price of 92 the yield would be nearly 5½ per cent.

"Western Pacific first 5s, due 1933. The interest is payable March and September. At the present price of 94 the yield would be about 5.40 per cent.

"Central Leather first mortgage 5s, due 1925. Interest is payable April and October. The present price is 99½, which would give the investor a yield of a little over 5 per cent.

"Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company convertible 5s, due 1931. Interest is payable January and July. At the latest price of 91½ there would be a yield of about 5.75 per cent.

"Missouri Pacific convertible 5s due 1959. Interest is payable March and September. The present price is 93½, which would make the yield about 5½ per cent.

"Virginia-Carolina Chemical firsts, due 1923. Interest dates are June and December. The price is par, which would make a yield of 5 per cent."

The writer adds that "the same bargain



THIS advertisement is for the benefit of those who have no interest in speculative or high-finance securities, but who are interested in investing their money in established and honestly managed dividend-paying manufacturing companies in New England.

Thomas C. Perkins

NEW ENGLAND stands for conservatism, sound morals and solid principles of doing business. Its wealth and prosperity are bound up in its successful and constantly expanding manufacturing industries.

Stocks of these companies have proved and are today one of the safest and best opportunities for investing money particularly for those who have had the foresight to buy them when they were originally issued.

These stocks when so purchased return the holder not only six per cent. and often more, but a portion of the increasing wealth and prosperity of this country through the rise in market value from year to year.

The following table shows a few of New England's best manufacturing stocks, the par value or original cost per share, annual dividend, and present approximate selling price and interest return.

	Original Cost	Dividend Today	Market Price	Yield at Present Time
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.	\$100.	45%	1300.	3.46%
Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H.	100.	12%	320.	3.75%
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn.	25.	14%	93.	3.76%
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.	100.	8%	190.	4.21%
Lawton Mills, Plainfield, Conn.	100.	8%	165.	4.85%
Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I. (Preferred)	100.	6%	118.	5.08%
Uswoco Mills, Lawrence, Mass. (Guaranteed Pref.)	100.	7%	110.	6.36%
Hendee Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass. (Convertible Pref.)	100.	7%	110.	6.36%

The great difficulty with the average investor is how to inform himself as to the best stocks to buy and where to buy them.

I am a specialist in the best dividend-paying New England manufacturing stocks. The man or woman with one hundred dollars to invest has just as good a chance as the one with ten thousand. It makes no difference where you live, you can do business with me by mail to your entire satisfaction. From small beginnings, five years ago, I have built up one of the largest businesses of selling by mail high-grade investment securities to small investors.

Two of the best New England manufacturing stocks to be bought today, in my judgment, are as follows:

The Uswoco Mills, of Lawrence, Mass.
7% Guaranteed Preferred Stock.

The Uswoco Mills are leased to the United States Worsted Company, one of the largest and most prosperous textile manufacturing companies in New England. Present price \$110 a share to net 6.36%. Send for Circular A.

The Hendee Mfg. Co., of Springfield, Mass.
7% Convertible Preferred Stock.

This old-established company shows remarkable earnings. The convertible feature of this stock is very valuable. Present price \$110 a share, to net 6.36%. Send for Circular B.

If You Have \$100, \$1,000, or \$10,000 To Invest, No Matter Where You Live—Write Me Today.

THOMAS C. PERKINS

(Incorporated)

40 Connecticut Mutual Building

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

We Take Care

The investor who purchases bonds which we offer assumes at once an advantageous position. He becomes the preferred creditor of a company which we have investigated from every standpoint and which we control and operate by virtue of our investment in the junior securities. If we are to profit in any way, we must take care that all obligations to him are met when due. We are now offering the bonds of an established Public Service Corporation. They are selling to yield 6%.

Write for circular 210.

Meikleham & Dinsmore
Engineers, Bankers

25 BROAD STREET,
New York City

60 State Street,
Boston

JUST PUBLISHED

Income Taxation

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A review of the methods and results of taxing incomes in the Colonies and States of the American Union and in a large number of foreign countries. Contains a full account of the Civil War Income Tax, the Income Tax Law of 1894, the Corporation Tax Law and the proposed Sixteenth Amendment.

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Judicious Investment

IN the judicious investment of money, you must keep within the limits of the field of legitimate investment, which is entirely apart from that of business ventures, or purely speculative undertakings. Broadly speaking, this field may be divided into three sections, as follows:

Where money will earn about

4 to 5 per cent
5 to 6 per cent
6 to 7 per cent

There are some investors who should seldom go outside of the first section; others might properly have an interest in the first two sections; while still others might select the best that each section has to offer.

Write for our Pamphlet No. 455, "Judicious Investment." It treats this subject briefly and to the point.

Be sure to get a copy before you make your next investment.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers

43 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange
Albany Boston Chicago

6%

You can procure the income from your money monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually as you desire when you invest in our 6% Secured Certificates.

Write for booklet "F."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL SURPLUS \$400,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Municipal Bonds Are the Safest

because they are the obligations of Municipalities and are **payable from taxes**. The highest rate of interest you can obtain with absolute safety is from Municipal Bonds

Yielding from 4½ to 6%

We Own and Offer, subject to prior sale or change in price, the following municipal bonds and **Recommend** them as safe, desirable investments:

Amount	Name	Rate	Purpose	Yield
\$17,500	Rosedale, Kansas	5%	Water	4.50
14,000	Washoe Co., Nevada	5%	School	4.50
14,000	Greene Co., No. Carolina	5%	Funding	4.60
41,000	Silver City, New Mexico (tax free)	5½%	Sewer	4.625
15,000	Canyon Co., Idaho	5%	School	4.75
25,000	Longview, Texas	5%	Improvement	4.75
15,000	Emmettsville, Idaho	5%	School	4.80
57,000	Cottage Grove, Oregon	5%	Water	4.95
20,000	Wallowa Co., Oregon	5½%	School	5.00
50,000	Park City, Utah	6%	Water	5.00
16,000	Starkville, Mississippi	6%	School	5.125
20,000	Basin, Wyoming	6%	Water	5.25
45,000	Yale, Oregon	6%	Water	5.375
3,000	Palmer Lake, Colorado	6%	Water	6.00

Further details of the above offerings will be furnished on request. We shall be pleased also to mail our regular lists describing other issues of Municipal Bond Securities.

ULEN & CO., Bankers

First National Bank Building, CHICAGO

prices apply to public-service corporation, bonds of the highest type." He undertakes to meet the question as to how long low prices will continue. With the beginning of the New Year he believes that natural causes, such as the release of money, will put up prices, and that another cause for advances will be the familiar habit of business men who wish to secure "a safe bulwark in their enterprise," and thus obtain "a nest egg of bonds purchased with part of the surplus and put away as an anchor to windward." Purchases of bonds, as of stocks, should always be made "through the best-equipped and most experienced agencies." Even before deciding on a particular bond to purchase, the investor should always take counsel of a trustworthy banker or broker.

BONDS AS INVESTMENTS FOR WOMEN

As an investment for women, bonds are recommended by *The Financial World*. They are better than either real estate or real estate mortgages, the two other forms of investment that have been most popular with women. Owing to changes in market values, the purchase of real estate "is a treacherous undertaking," the rent is often a problem and the collection of rents an uncertainty. Mortgages "make necessary the frequent reinvestment of funds and such securities are difficult if not impossible of conversion into cash on short notice." With bonds, however, the case is very different. The writer says:

"Bonds afford the investor the choice of a temporary or long-term investment. The better class of bonds can always be sold and afford the advantage of ready cash, with an assured good income on the investment. Frequently, when judiciously bought with the advice of a reputable house, they increase in market price and afford the investor a profit which, added to the interest return, frequently increases greatly the yield on the investment. The collection of interest is effected by the simple cutting of coupons and the depositing of them in a bank. The interests of the bondholder are always protected by a trustee (usually a trust company), with which the mortgage, securing the bonds, is deposited.

"Bonds of long-established railroads and corporations, of unquestioned financial standing, which yield the investor a good interest rate, can always be bought. Such investments should always be made through bond houses of repute. One firm recently issued a circular of bonds for their women clients containing a list of such securities—many of the bonds being legal for savings institutions in various States. National banks are prohibited from investing in real estate mortgages, and the increased buying of bonds by trust companies, savings-banks, and insurance companies shows a growing preference for this kind of investment."

ANCIENT AND MODERN FORTUNES

Comment has been made in *The Bankers' Magazine* (quoting an article in the *New York Times*) on a recent statement as to the worldly possessions of Job, this statement crediting him with 130,000 sheep, 340,000 asses, and 3,500 pairs of oxen. The statement is brought into serious question, but *The Bankers' Magazine* holds that such possessions by one man would not be impossible in our day. The richest man now living in Mexico, Gen. Louis Terrazas, is credited with owning land to the extent of several million acres and employing 10,000

1898-1910

John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots OF STOCK

We issue a booklet outlining a plan for buying stocks for an initial deposit and monthly payments thereafter until the stock is paid for or sold.

Send for Circular No. 34
"ODD LOT INVESTMENT."

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71 Broadway, New York

A Safe Investment Guide With a Record

During the last six years 50,000 inquiries regarding investments have been received and answered by *The Financial World*. Its files demonstrate that *The Financial World* has guided investors from unsafe securities (?) months before their collapse, and has continuously directed them to safe investments.

Our Unusual Offer

If you will write for our opinion on one (and only one) investment, enclosing postage, and will mention the *Literary Digest*, we will gladly answer your inquiry, and will mail you current copy of our paper. Our reading and advertising columns are evidence of our ability to serve you.

The Financial World

5 Beaver Street, New York City

First Farm Mortgages

\$1200-6%—Due Dec. 1, 1915

Secured by an improved quarter section of land, within a few miles of good market. Entire tract except five acres under plow. Buildings are valued at \$1600, land \$6000. No. 3238.

\$700-6%—Due Jan. 1, 1917

This mortgage is secured by 160 acres of good land worth \$2500, irrespective of small set of buildings. Practically all of the land is tillable. 50 acres under plow. No. 3232.

These are only two of our loans that are offered to Investors. Send for complete list, also booklet "A" giving full information.

E. J. LANDER & CO.

Established 1883

Grand Forks, N. D.
or Minneapolis, Minn.

BUY YOUR BONDS FROM WILLIAM R. COMPTON COMPANY

21 years of successful business—distributing many millions annually with perfect results. Customers in every part of America—all satisfied.

We own forty different issues—bought with our own money and after careful investigation. We have \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 bonds.

They yield from 4% to 6%.

Here are examples of what we offer:

School bonds, population 20,000	yield 4½ %
County bond, " 25,000	" 4½ %
City bond, " 85,000	" 4.30%
(Legal for Conn.)	
City bond, " 90,000	" 4.30%
Ill. Sch. bond, " 15,000	" 4.60%
So. City bond, " 65,000	" 4½ %
Town Sch. bond, " "	" 5¼ %
Co. bond issued for drg., 25,000	" 5¼ %
High grade mortgage bond (secured by first mortgage on 16 story office building in Chicago, security 3 for 1)	" 5.65%
High class timber bond issue (one of the largest and best known companies in America)	" 6.00%

Write for descriptive circulars. We can satisfy you.

WILLIAM R. COMPTON COMPANY

391 Home Insurance Bldg. 221 Merchants Laclede Bldg.
Chicago St. Louis, Mo.

5% TO 6%

First Mortgages—Gold Bonds

Restricted to Loans on Improved Chicago Real Estate. Conservative, dependable and desirable.

Write for complete lists

BENJAMIN KULP, Mortgage Banker
First National Bank Building, Chicago

Bronze Memorial Tablets

Designs and Estimates Furnished
Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street New York
Write for our illustrated booklet, Free.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BONDS

Netting 5, 5½ & 6%

SECURED by First Mortgage on desirably located income producing Chicago property. These bonds are in \$500 and \$1,000 denominations, are issued under our usual Serial Plan whereby the margin of security rapidly increases and are the obligations of responsible Chicago business men.

Particulars on request

**Peabody,
Houghteling & Co.**

(Established 1865)

181 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO

men, of whom 1,000 are engaged in keeping up his wire fences. General Terrazes is credited with possessing goats and sheep to the extent of several hundred thousand, mules to the extent of 1,000,000, and horses to the extent of 5,000,000. Such are the newspaper figures quoted by the New York Times. Exaggerated as these figures be, they would remain sufficiently large even after liberal allowance had been made for a newspaper writer's fondness for big stories.

The Bankers' Magazine, after quoting this statement, remarks that "as a piler-up of wealth, the modern multi-millionaire has probably far outclassed his ancient rivals." That this is unquestionably true, becomes apparent to any one who reads William S. Davis' recent book on "The Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome." In one of his chapters Mr. Davis discusses the size of the greatest Roman fortunes. The largest of which any record exists were of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 sesterces, a sesterce being four cents, which would make these fortunes in our terms \$12,000,000 and \$16,000,000 respectively. Only two cases of \$16,000,000 Roman estates are known—that of Augur, the man whom Tiberius forced to make him his heir, and that of Narcissus, the secretary of Claudius. The greatest ancient income of which we know was approximately \$1,200,000, but it is to be remembered that returns on investments in ancient days were higher than now, at least 6 per cent., as against 4 per cent., so that a fortune worth \$10,000,000 would then yield as much as one of \$15,000,000 now.

Mr. Davis declares "that the greatest fortunes of the first can not compare with those of the twentieth century." Even when we allow for the difference in the purchasing power of money, and agree that it was three times as great in Claudius' time as it is now, "a very uncertain proposition," we get for the estate of Narcissus a fortune of \$48,000,000, while, if you allow for the greater income then derived—that is, 6 per cent. instead of 4—this fortune would be raised to about \$72,000,000, which, great tho it is, has been in several instances surpassed in this country and probably in Europe.

Mr. Davis calls attention, however, to one great difference in the influence of wealth on Rome and on ourselves. Life in Rome, just before great fortunes were acquired, had been extremely simple among all classes, and never in Rome were there means for spending money such as are known to us. Hence huge fortunes in Rome produced a far different effect from what they do with us. Even a moderate patrimony was greater then in all it could give a man.

Santa's Share.—"How many presents did Santa Claus bring you?" asked a caller of Miss Grace, who is in her early teens and had just with great enthusiasm gone through her first season of extensive give-and-take gift-making.

"Only six," she replied almost mournfully as she surveyed the stack of holiday finery which burdened the table in front of her.

"Why, I thought these were all yours," the visitor exclaimed in astonishment.

"They are, but all the others except the six are just exchanges."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Re-invest Your January Dividends At 6 Per Cent.

6%
GOLD BONDS

Are you satisfied with the return your investments have brought you? Has the security been sufficient? Are the securities convertible? Have you been familiar at all times with the operations of the Company back of your securities?

Your investment in the 6% Gold Bonds of the American Real Estate Company means satisfaction on all of these vital points.

These bonds are the direct obligations of the American Real Estate Company, which operates solely in New York realty. They are based on this Company's extensive New York holdings along rapid transit lines in the path of the city's greatest growth.

New York real estate's 122% advance in value in ten years shows its investment possibilities, and the American Real Estate Company has been conspicuously successful in its operations therein. Starting in 1888 with \$100,000 it now has a Capital and Surplus of \$1,851,154.38, with Assets of \$15,536,199.47.

The Company has returned to investors more than \$5,000,000 without loss or delay, and one-third of its present outstanding Bonds are re-investments. Its accounts are certified to by leading Certified Public Accountants, and its property valuations attested by the New York Real Estate Board of Brokers.

In the further development of its business along these safe and profitable lines the Company offers its 6% Gold Bonds in these convenient forms:

6% COUPON BONDS

For those who wish to invest \$100 or more.

6% ACCUMULATIVE BONDS

For those who wish to save \$25 or more a year.

We shall be glad to serve you as we have served others. Financial statement, map of New York City, and booklet showing our properties sent on inquiry. Write to-day.

American Real Estate Company

Capital and Surplus, \$1,851,154.38
Founded 1888 Assets, \$15,536,199.47
Room 504, 527 Fifth Ave., New York

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Hold them firm, prevent rattling and keep out drafts and dust with the

P.C.W. Anti-Sash Rattler

A three bladed metal wedge fitting any window, easily adjusted.

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Agents wanted.

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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Castle Court Diamond Case—*Geraldine Bonner*—Uncommon detective and mystery story with an unconventional ending. Cloth \$1.

Princess Cynthia—*Marguerite Bryant*—Romantic tale of knightly wooing. Cloth illustrated, \$1.20.

Incubator Baby—*Ellis Parker Butler*—Delightful satire on "scientific" motherhood. Cloth, illustrated, 75c.

The Searchers—*Margaretta Byrde*—Novel full of love and action, but with serious, intense and purposeful. Cloth \$1.50.

Tarry Thou Till I Come—*George Croly*—Historical romance laid in Palestine after the Crucifixion. Introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace. 20 full-page drawings by T. de Thulstrup. Cloth \$1.40. Presentation edition, 2 vols., 16 photographs, \$4.

Black Cat Club—*James D. Carrothers*—Genuine dark humor drawn from nature, generously illustrated with black-and-white drawings. Cloth \$1.

Crows and the Veiled Woman—*Marian Cox*—New novel—"Romance of the Intellect," laid in Paris—which is creating much comment. Cloth \$1.50.

Captain Jinks, Hero—*Ernest Howard Crosby*—Keen satire on war and burlesque on cheap heroism. Drawings by Dan Beard. Cloth \$1.50.

Summit House Mystery—*Lily Douglass*—Rattling good detective story, with a charming locale. Cloth, \$1.50.

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Gift of the Morning Star—*Armistead Churchill Gordon*—Story of self-renunciation dealing with the little known Dunker life. Cloth, frontispiece, \$1.50.

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Bowman Puzzle—*John Habberton*—Very clever plot and interesting portrayal of village life. Cloth \$1. Paper 25c.

Spirit of the Ghetto—*Hutchins Hatgood*—Life in the East Side Jewish Quarter of New York—theaters, cafes, newspaper offices, studios, etc. Drawings by Jacob Epstein. Cloth \$1.25 net; postpaid \$1.38.

Types from City Streets—*Hutchins Hatgood*—Bowery boys, criminals, small politicians, "spieler" girls, and Bowery "cruisers"; bohemians of the higher type, men-about-town, artists, etc.; etc. 8 full-page drawings by Glenn O. Coleman. Cloth \$1.50 net; postpaid \$1.61.

Archibald Malmaison—*Julian Hawthorne*—Story of thrilling situations; strange blending of the weird and the actual. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.25.

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Samantha at the World's Fair—Exceedingly droll adventures. Illustrated. Half Russia, gilt edges, \$2.50.

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Charlotte Temple—*Susanna Haswell Rowson*—New and fitting edition of an old, true tale of shattered romance which has brought tears and called up the honor of five succeeding generations. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.25.

Under Pontius Pilate—*William Schuyler*—Events of Christ's lifetime are made very realistic in this book. Cloth \$1.50.

Flag on the Mill—*Mary B. Sleight*—Simple, pure love story of a sweet country girl, the call of a beautiful voice—and a captain true. Cloth \$1.50.

How Paris Amuses Itself—*F. Berkeley Smith*—The artist-author's personal descriptions after several years' residence in the world's fun capital. Gives you the feeling of actually visiting Paris. Cloth, 135 illustrations, \$1.50.

The Real Latin Quarter—*F. Berkeley Smith*—Life in the famous Bohemia of Paris laid before you as it really is, by a man who has lived this life. 100 drawings and snap shots. Cloth \$1.20.

Parisians Out of Doors—*F. Berkeley Smith*—Kaleidoscopic miscellany of charming glimpses into Parisian life and character, and, above all, of Paris at play. Profusely illustrated. Cloth \$1.50.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 17.—The British elections result in an increase of the Liberal majority from 124 to 126.

December 18.—A sharp engagement between Government and revolutionary troops is reported from Pedernales, Mexico.

December 20.—The French aviator Legagneux breaks a world's record by a sustained night of 320.43 miles at Pau, France.

December 21.—In an explosion in the Little Hulton Colliery at Bolton, England, 360 miners are reported killed.

December 22.—The two English officers arrested for spying upon the German fortifications at Borkum, are convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for four years.

The Cunard liner *Mauretania* reaches Fishguard, Wales, having made a record trip to New York and return in 12 days.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 16.—Chandler P. Anderson, of New York, succeeds the late Henry M. Hoyt as Counselor of the Department of State.

By executive order, the working day of Government clerks is extended from 7 to 7½ hours.

December 17.—Senator Lorimer is acquitted by a Senate committee of any connection with bribery in his election by the Illinois Legislature.

President Taft speaks at the dinner closing the conference of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

The President nominates C. A. Catterell, a negro, as Collector of Customs at Honolulu.

The Urgent Deficiency Bill, carrying \$1,000,000, passes both houses of Congress.

Senator Lodge declares for tariff revision by schedules.

December 18.—Anibal Cruz, Chilean Minister to the United States, dies of heart failure.

December 19.—Representative Rainey of Illinois introduces a resolution calling for an inquiry into the traveling expenses of Mr. Roosevelt when President.

December 20.—The Senate passes the Omnibus Claims Bill, carrying over \$2,000,000.

December 21.—Congress adjourns until January 5. A report of the Census Bureau shows that 28,500,000 of the people of this country reside in 228 cities exceeding 25,000 in population.

GENERAL

December 19.—Eleven persons are killed and over 100 injured in an explosion in a power-house at the New York Central terminal in New York City.

December 20.—John D. Rockefeller announces a final gift of \$10,000,000 to the University of Chicago, making a total of \$35,000,000 that he has given to that institution.

December 21.—Three persons are killed in a \$2,000,000 fire in Cincinnati.

December 22.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the discredited North Pole discoverer, comes back to New York on the steamer *George Washington*. Fire Chief Horan and 22 men are killed under falling walls at a fire in the Chicago stockyards. Fourteen men are killed and 40 injured in a factory fire in Philadelphia.

A Wise Band.—"That was a mighty inconsiderate brass band that serenaded me on Election Night," remarked the defeated member of Congress.

"What was the trouble?"

"It didn't play anything but 'Home, Sweet Home.'"—*Washington Star*.

Deterrents.—"George," said her husband a wife, "I don't believe you have smoked one of those cigars I gave you on your birthday."

"That's right, my dear," replied his wife's husband; "I'm going to keep them until our Willie wants to learn to smoke."—*Chicago News*.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"H. R.," Columbia, Ill.—"Is the word *pale* ever an adverb? If not, what does it modify in the following sentence: 'There were no clouds in the pale blue sky?'"

Greene's "English Grammar" states that "in combined numbers, and in some few other cases, one adjective limits another; as, five hundred thousand; a bright red apple." Gould Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" proceeds further, however, and rules that "when one of the adjectives merely qualifies the other, they should be joined together by a hyphen; as, a *red-hot* iron; a *dead-ripe* melon." The word "*pale*" is not used adverbially.

"H. C. K.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Please state whether the word '*wind*' may be correctly pronounced as riming with '*bind*.'"

This is conceded to be the correct pronunciation when the word occurs in poetry or music. In ordinary usage the word is pronounced with the sound of *i* as in *tin*.

"R. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly distinguish between the two words '*specialty*' and '*speciality*.'"

Altho both these words are traceable to the same Latin root, a distinction exists in their application. The term "*speciality*" denotes a peculiarity, or a distinguishing characteristic or feature of a person of thing, in the abstract sense of a *state* or *quality*; as, "The speciality of Byron's writing is its passionateness." (STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 719, col. 2.) The term "*specialty*" represents a particular employment, occupation, or study, as well as a special article or manufactured product. The form "*speciality*" as expressing this latter meaning is eschewed by careful writers.

"R. P. E.," Nugent, Tex.—"Please give the construction of the verb in the sentence, 'What has become of your boat?' Is the verb active or passive, transitive or intransitive?"

The verb "*become*" is here used intransitively and is in the present-perfect tense of the indicative mood. It is neither active nor passive, as "*voice*" is a property of transitive verbs only.

"H. S.," Indianapolis, Ind.—"Is it correct to say, 'He is one of the greatest men that has ever lived?'"

In agreement with the rule that "when the nominative is a relative pronoun, the verb must agree with it in person and number, according to the pronoun's agreement with its true antecedent," the plural form of the auxiliary is here required. The noun "*men*" is the antecedent of the relative, not the pronoun "*one*."

"R. G. S.," Hutchinson, Kans.—"Is the use of the verb *cause* permissible in the following sentence: 'We do not want to cause offense by sending you useless letters?'"

Dictionaries record the specific phrase "*to give offense*," and the substitution of the verb *cause* in this construction would be sanctioned by analogy rather than by dictionary or literary authority.

Announcement No. 36

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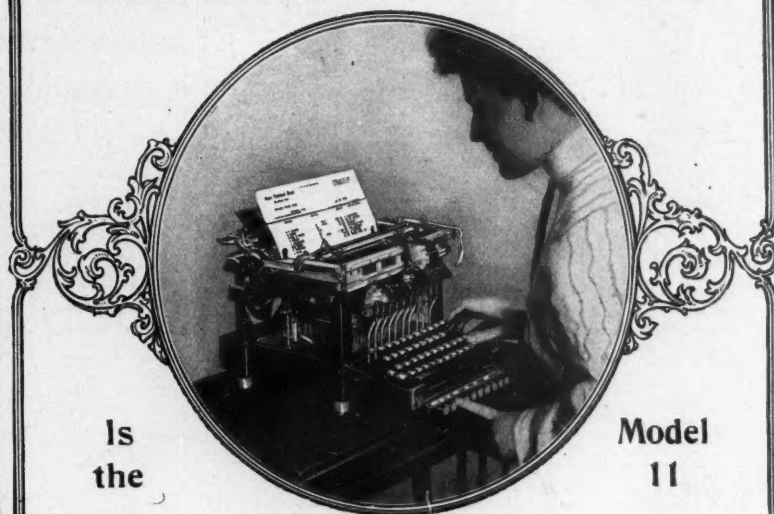
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